

SELECTIONS
FROM
CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE YEARS

1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, AND 1805,

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION
OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C.S.,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD COMMISSION,
AND VICE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

VOL. III

Published under the sanction of the Government of India.

CALCUTTA
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
1868.

PREFACE

A third and final volume of "*Selections from Calcutta Gazettes*" is now presented to the Public.

It is unnecessary to add much to what has been already said, in the Prefaces to the first two volumes, of the plan and object of these Selections.

The present volume comprises the closing part of Lord Teignmouth's administration, the whole of Lord Wellesley's splendid rule, and the second brief tenure of office by Lord Cornwallis.

The complete Series embraces a period of twenty-one years, from the last year of Warren Hastings to the death of Lord Cornwallis in 1805, and no pains have been spared to render the volumes a correct and graphic picture of the state of Anglo-Indian life, social, moral, and political, as it was more than sixty years ago.

From the present volume it will be seen that the attention of Members of Society was keenly excited during the period treated of, by the spread and success of vaccination, by the final operations against Tippoo Sultaun, and by the presence of French Privateers and French Ships of war in the Bay of Bengal, during the war with France.

As regards the operations against Seringapatam, it may be mentioned that only one or two of the State dispatches and State proclamations have been selected for publication. Such State papers are already available in the Wellesley Despatches and in other Works. But some of the letters from Camp and accounts of the festivities which took place after the fall of Seringapatam are curious. This volume also contains some particulars of Lord Wellesley's tour in the

Upper Provinces and in Bengal, which, in these days of Railroads and Electric Telegraphs, will, it is thought, not be devoid of interest. For several extracts from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, which was then published only once a week, I have been indebted to the kindness of Mr. S. Clarke, late Editor of that Journal, which, after a long popularity, has terminated its existence as a separate paper.

A full Table of Contents is prefixed to this volume, and this opportunity has been taken to print a Table of Contents for the first volume, which was unfortunately published without any such necessary help. That Table can be had separately.

W. S. SETON-KARR.

RECORD COMMISSION, }
February 28th, 1868. }

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

OFFICIAL

Page.

1798.

Postage on letters to Europe <i>via</i> Bussorah	1
New Police at Madras	2
Twelve per cent. Loan	<i>ib.</i>
Sir Alured Clarke, Acting Governor General	4
Plan for the discharge of the Register Debt	<i>ib.</i>
Levé of the Governor General	7
Voluntary Contributions for the Public Service	<i>ib.</i>
Volunteers for service in the Northern Circars	9
Government House Levée	11
Prohibition of the sale of fire-arms, &c., to the Native Powers	<i>ib.</i>
Receipt of Spanish Dollars for the 12 per cent loan	12
Uniform of the Militia	<i>ib.</i>
Rules for the observance of the Sabbath day	13
Appointments and promotions in the Militia	14
Letter from the Court of Directors—Encouragement of Indian Literature	16
His Majesty's Birthday—Ball and Supper at the Theatre .. .	17
Letter from the Court of Directors—Discontent in the army ...	<i>ib.</i>
Remittances to Canton	19
Receipt of Gold Bullion at the Mint	<i>ib.</i>
Sir Alured Clarke, President in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort William	20

1799

Commendation of the Militia by the Governor General	21
Civil Service—Rules for a knowledge of the Laws and the Languages	22
Twelve per cent. decennial loan	23
Review of the Artillery by the Commander-in-Chief	24
Slaughter of Pariah Dogs	<i>ib.</i>
Stone quarries in Benares	25
Limitation of letters for the Grand Army	<i>ib.</i>
Supply and feeding of Elephants and Camels	<i>ib.</i>
New Loan of 10 per cent for 10 years	27
Order on the capture of Seringapatam	28
Ditto ditto	29
Reception of the Standards of Tippoo at Madras, also of the Colors of the French Republic	30
Reception of the Ambassador of the Subadar of the Deccan ...	32

	Page
Return of Lord Wellesley to Calcutta	33
Voluntary Contributions of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Home Government	34
Theft of a miniature by a Dāk Peon	36
Proposals for contract for metalling roads in Calcutta	37
Exchange of prisoners with the French	38
Changes in the Secretariat Departments	39
Subscriptions to the 8 per cent. loan	40
Letter from the Governor of Bombay—Capture of the French Corvette <i>La Surprise</i> —Ambassadors from Tippoo	<i>ib.</i>
Surrender of Vizier Ah	42
Arrival of Her Majesty's ship <i>La Sybille</i>	43

1800

Proclamation of Thanksgiving for British successes by land and sea	44
Thanks of the Governor General to the Revd Mr Buchanan for his Sermon	45
Review of the Artillery by the Commander-in-Chief	<i>ib.</i>
Congratulations from the inhabitants of Columbo—Reply of the Governor General	46
Close of the 8 per cent. loan	47
Prohibition against travelling beyond Buxar	48
Tenders for coarse gravel from Beenbloom and Midnapore for Calcutta	<i>ib.</i>
Duty on stones in the Quarries of Benares	49
Despatches—Evacuation of Egypt	50
Anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam—Public breakfast by the Governor General in the Theatre at 6-30 A M	51
Registration of Frenchmen at the Police Office	<i>ib.</i>
Final order of General Stuart, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay	52
His Majesty's Birthday—Public breakfast in the Theatre at 6-30 A M	53
Public Lotteries—Permission of His Lordship in Council	<i>ib.</i>
Refusal of private individuals to pay postage	<i>ib.</i>
Commendation of 10th Regiment Native Infantry	<i>ib.</i>
Commendation of Syud Ibrahim made prisoner by Tippoo	54
Clandestine arrival of convicts from New South Wales	55
Sale of grain at the Company's Granary	56
Commendation of three Battalions of Bengal Volunteers	57
Progress of Junior Civil Servants in Hindoostanee and Persian	58
Sale of damaged piece goods, &c., &c , at the Company's Warehouse	66
Discharge of fire-arms in the town—Caution	67
Overland intelligence—Attempt on His Majesty's life	<i>ib.</i>
Meeting for Address to His Majesty	68
Proceedings of the Commissioner for the Sinking Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Despatches from Constantinople—Successes of General Bonaparte—Convention of General Melas	69
Audience of Governor General	70

	Page.
Parade of the Militia	70
Lectures in the Native languages in the College of Fort William ..	71
Capture of the French Brig <i>L'Adèle</i>	<i>ib</i>
Fund for the relief of distressed Europeans	72

1801.

Ill treatment of a Post Office official at Kedgerce	74
Death of Captain Hall, of the <i>Intrepul</i> . Exertions of the Officers and Crew ...	75
Letter from the Court of Directors—Freight of goods ...	76
Correspondence of public Officers with Non-Officials—Payment of postage ...	<i>ib</i>
Subscriptions for sufferers in Lord Nelson's victory	77
Apprehension of Khidmutgar with stolen property	78
Death of Sheikh Ibrahim, of the Body Guard	79
Twelve per cent. loan for two years	80
Powder Magazine, Atcheepore—Rules concerning—	<i>ib</i> .
Issue of Treasury Bills	83
Bills on England 2s 6d the Sicca Rupee	84
Dak bearers—New road to Patna and Benares	<i>ib</i> .
Tenders for bullocks—Town of Calcutta	<i>ib</i>

1802.

Engagement of the <i>Harriet</i> with three Pirate boats	86
Tenders for the supply of Indigo	<i>ib</i>
Overland news—Peace with the French Republic . .	90
Madras Revenue appointments	91
Calcutta Infantry Militia	<i>ib</i>
Review of the Artillery by the Vice-President in Council ...	92
Tender of contract for clothing the Army	<i>ib</i> .
Reward for the apprehension of a Forger	100
Gazette Extraordinary—Return of the Governor General—Levée .	<i>ib</i>
Fraudulent acquisition of 12 per cent. Notes	101
Entrance of carriages and palanquins to new Government House .	<i>ib</i> .
Death of the Persian Ambassador	102
Hurdwar Fair	<i>ib</i>
Address of the Governor General to the relations of the Persian Ambassador	104
Encouragement of trade with the Almorah and Kumaon Hills ..	106
Hadjeepore Fair	107
Post Office Rules	108
Daks to Benares, Patna, and Moorshedabad	<i>ib</i> .
Exemption of articles from Inland Custom's duties ..	109
Vaccination—Papers on	111
Charitable Fund	115
Death of General Brisco	117

1803.

Thanks to the Revd Mr. Buchanan for his Sermon	...	...	119
Address to the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces	.	..	<i>ib.</i>
Fort William—Repairs of the bridge at the Royal Gate	...	.	122
Examination of Cadets at Baraset	..	...	<i>ib.</i>
Regulations for the new Government House	...	...	124
Tenders for the supply of Indigo	..	...	125
Conviction of a Native for a conspiracy against the Judge and Magistrate of Sylhet	..	...	129
Rules for Bearers in Calcutta	..	...	130
Redemption of the public debt	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
Memoirs of George Thomas	...	...	131
Exchange on Europe	...	...	132
Payment of Civil and Marine salaries	...	...	133
Contract for elephants for the Government of Madras	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
Overland despatch—Recall of Lord Whitworth from Paris	..	.	134
Prohibition of the export of grain	.	...	135
Registration of French subjects	..	...	<i>ib.</i>
Bounty on the import of grain to Benares and Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Futtehgurh	...	...	136
Permission to the Governor General to wear the Order of the Crescent	...	...	137
Permission to export grain	...	..	<i>ib.</i>

1804.

Capture of a French Privateer	...	.	139
Address to General Lake	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
Orders for Officers in command of detachments	..	...	140
Capture of a French Privateer	..	...	142
Permission to ships to leave the river Hooghly	...	..	143
Letter from General Wellesley—Conduct of the troops	...	.	<i>ib.</i>
Bounty on the import of grain to Chittagong	..	...	146
Capture of H C's ship Althea by two French frigates	...	..	147
Retirement of Colonel Macan, Commandant of Cavalry	...	...	148
Tolley's Nullah—Tolls	.	...	149
Hajeepore Fair	...	...	150
Cuttaek Provincial Battalion	...	...	152
Prohibition of Ships to leave the river	...	..	153
Investiture of General Lake with the insignia of the Mahee and Muratib	...	<i>ib.</i>	
Scurvy on board on H. C's Ship	..	...	154
Patriotic Fund	..	...	155
Certificates of conduct for Non Officials	...	..	156
Charitable Fund	...	...	<i>ib.</i>
Cavalry and Infantry Militia—Absences without leave	...	...	158

1805.

Ten per cent. Loan	159
Price of Cotton and Opium in China	<i>ib.</i>
Misconduct of a Naick	<i>ib.</i>
Letter from the Court of Directors—Materials for a history of British Affairs in the East	160
Civil Fund	<i>ib.</i>
Ditto	161
Inoculation	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of saltpetre	162
Garrison Orders, Fort William—Injury to the Glacis	163
Capture of the <i>Calcutta</i> by Lieutenant Deane	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta Town Hall Lottery—Patronage of Government	167
Opening of the new road to Barrackpore	169
Process of preserving lime-juice, sour crout, &c., &c.	<i>ib.</i>
Appointments—Prince of Wales' Island	172
Death of Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick	174
Leave of absence to St. Helena	<i>ib.</i>

EDITORIAL.

1798.

Overland despatch; National Debt; 3 per cent at 57	175
Departure of Lord Mornington from England	<i>ib.</i>
Succession of Saadut Ali Khan to the Musnud of Oude—Royal salute	<i>ib.</i>
Madras news—Assassination of a Captain and his Officers by Malays	176
Victory of Admiral Duncan—Royal salute	177
Departure of Lord Mornington	<i>ib.</i>
European news—Lord Mornington, General Harris, Sir John Shore, &c.	178
Letter to the Editor—Preservation of a ship from fire	<i>ib.</i>
Address to Sir John Shore—Calcutta meeting	179
Embarkation of Lord Mornington	181
Death of the Rajah of Travancore	<i>ib.</i>
Execution of English mutineers at Madras	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay news—Intelligence from Poona	185
Intelligence from Burnah	186
Tomb of a Parsee at Bombay	<i>ib.</i>
News from Surat—Apprehension of a Sirdar in the service of Tippoo	188
News from Poona—Death of M. Raymond at Hyderabad	189
Sepoy run through with a bayonet	190
Chinese fable—Origin of tea	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta meeting—Address to His Majesty	<i>ib.</i>
Presentation of the address to His Majesty	195
Voluntary contribution—His Majesty's Regiments	196
Contributions at Madras for England	197

	Page
Ditto at Futteghur	198
Ditto at Bombay	199
Calcutta Theatre—"She stoops to conquer"	201
Cure of litigation	<i>ib.</i>
Loss of H. E. I. Co's ships	<i>ib.</i>
European intelligence; projects of the French on India	<i>ib.</i>
Letter to the Editor—Poetry	202
Extract from English papers—French prisoners in England—French opinion of British Government in India	204
Entertainment of the Governor General by the Vakeel of the Nizam—Launch of a new ship	205
Arrival of Colonel Wellesley at Madras from Calcutta—Removal of the remains of the Nawab of the Carnatic	206
Cure of a snake bite	<i>ib.</i>
European intelligence—Pitt's duel—Capture of Lord E Fitzgerald, &c., &c. . . .	<i>ib.</i>
Overland intelligence—Destruction of the French fleet	207
Letter from London—Prices of Indigo, Sugar, &c —Premium of insurance	208
Madras news—Voluntary contributions—Address to His Majesty	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay news—Establishment of the Court of the Recorder	211
Bombay news—Engagement between a Dughy and nine Pirates	212
Madras news—Establishment of the Court of the Recorder	213
Letter to the Editor on building in India	214

1799.

Madras news—Arrival of the Governor General	218
Delivery of colours to the Bombay Voluntary Association	219
Loss of an H. E. I. Co's ship by fire at Saugor	221
Delay of daks by banditti	222
Letter from Camp	<i>ib.</i>
Ditto	223
Robberies by Bheels near Surat	<i>ib.</i>
Arrival of H. M 's Ship with French prize	224
Engagement with a French privateer	<i>ib.</i>
Extraordinary disappearance of a child	225
Local news—Unsettled weather—High tides	226
Calculation of the transit of Mercury by Dr Dinwiddie	227
Manufacture of a cable from aloes	228
Observation of the transit of Mercury by Dr Dinwiddie	230
Violent thunderstorm; death from lightning	<i>ib.</i>
Letters from Madras—News from Camp	231
Thunderstorm at Serampore and Barrackpore	<i>ib.</i>
Explosion of powder at Pultah	232
Letter to the Editor—Poetry	<i>ib.</i>
Letter from Camp—Seringapatam	234
Proclamation by the Governor General—Reception of the Standards of Tippoo	237

	Page.
Deaths by the explosion at Pultah	238
Address to General Baird	239
Presentation of a sword to ditto	240
Public meeting at Madras	ib.
Review of the Madras Militia by the Governor General	241
Discovery of valuable manuscripts at Seringapatam	ib.
Calcutta meeting—Address to the Governor General	ib.
Omission of Leap Year	243
Letter from Amboyna—Boa constrictor	ib.
Launch of a ship at Calcutta	244
Public breakfast at Madras	ib.
Public meeting at Bombay—Addresses to the Governor General	246
Ditto at Calcutta	249
News from Bombay cultivation on the Malabar Coast—Execution of robbers	253
Importation of Bullion	254
Overland intelligence <i>viâ</i> Bussorah	ib.
Presents of Tippoo intended for the French Directory	255
Local news—Price of opium—Birthday of the Queen of Portugal—Action with a French privateer	ib.

1800

European intelligence—News of the fall of Seringapatam—English fleets	
—Departure of Bonaparte from Egypt	256
Bombay Turf Club—Encouragement of the breed of horses	257
Local news—General Thanksgiving	ib.
Bombay news—Execution of banditti—Visit of Commissioners to Poona	259
Execution of a deserter to the French	261
Sale of Salt	262
Recipe for diseased Spleen	263
Complaint against a Captain of an East India Ship by seamen	ib.
Madras local news—picture of Lord Mornington	264
Royal license to Lord Wellesley—Augmentation of arms	ib.
Statue of Lord Cornwallis at Madras	265
Royal Levee—Presentation of the colors of Tippoo	266
News from Rangoon—French privateer	ib.
Letter to the Editor—Calculation of the century	267
Death of General Claude Martine	268
Defence of the <i>Armenia</i> , against a French Privateer	269
Capture of the H. E. I. C.'s ship <i>Kent</i> by a French privateer	270
Fear of plague at Surat	272
Capture of the <i>Malaric</i>	ib.
Engagement between the <i>Albatross</i> and <i>L'Adele</i>	273
Hurricane at Masulipatam	275
Address to His Majesty on the late attempt against his life	ib.
Long passage from Europe	278

1801.

Letter from Hyderabad . Burial of Colonel Dalrymple—Terrible sickness on the West Coast	279
Deaths from landing at Diamond Island, off Pegu	280
Criminal Sessions—Sentences of death	<i>ib.</i>
Storm in Calcutta—House struck by lightning	281
Entertainment of Lord Nelson by the Court of Directors	282
Destruction of the Ship <i>Lalla</i> by fire off Budgebudge	283
Loss of the <i>Duke of Clarence</i> —Damage to the <i>Louisa</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Madras news—Installation of the Nawab of the Carnatic	284
Progress of Lord Wellesley up the country	<i>ib.</i>
Donation to the Officers of the <i>Armenia</i>	285
Establishment of the Supreme Court at Madras	286
Westminster Dinner	<i>ib.</i>
Loss of the ship <i>Ganges</i> in the river	287
Progress of the Governor General up the country	<i>ib.</i>
Criminal sessions—Public executions	289
European intelligence . surrender of Alexandria—Reception of the Royal Princes of Hindustan by the Governor General—Progress of the Governor General	290

1802.

Local news—Launch of ships	293
News from Cochin China	<i>ib.</i>
Meteor at Madras	<i>ib.</i>
Sketch of the storming of Seringapatam	294
College of Fort Wilham—Distribution of prizes	296
Madras news—Fight with a tiger	299
Capture of the ship <i>Highland Chief</i> by a French privateer	300
Overland news <i>via</i> Bussorah—Congress of Amiens—Local news—Barbarous murder	301
Letter from Macao—Temple sent from Pekin	302
Marriage of the daughter of the Rajah of Coorg	303
Loss of H. M.'s ship <i>Sensible</i> —Launch of the <i>Chittagong</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay local news—Barbarous murder	304
News from Cape Town—Fall of a part of Table Mountain	<i>ib.</i>
Arrival from the Mauritius . news of Peace	305
Bombay Festival of St Patrick's day	306
Progress of the Governor General up the country	<i>ib.</i>
News from Poona	312
Cession of Ceylon to H. M.'s Government—Address of the natives	<i>ib.</i>
Wild elephants in Sergouja	314
Valley of Alligators in Scinde	315
Anniversary of Seringapatam	316
Sepoys in Egypt	317

	Page.
Letter—Loss of H. M.'s ship <i>La Sensible</i>	317
Gale at Trincomalee	318
Arrival of Officers at Mocha	319
Court of Directors—Sir J. Banks	<i>ib.</i>
Journal of a voyage to the Persian Gulf—Execution of a Hindoo at Salsette ...	320
Despatches from Alexandria—Peace of Amiens	321
Bombay news—Monsoon—Epidemic—Destruction of a gang of robbers ..	<i>ib.</i>
Reception of the Persian Ambassador at Bombay... ..	323
Patronage, Civil and Military, of the Court of Directors . .	325
Movements of the Persian Ambassador	<i>ib.</i>
Tiger at Midnapore Station	326
Vaccine disease	327
Destruction and plunder of the Tombs at Kerbela by the Wahabees ...	<i>ib.</i>
Return of the Artillery from Egypt—Precautions against plague ...	329
Letter on Vaccine Inoculation	<i>ib.</i>
Entertainment to General Baird and the Officers returned from Egypt	332
Presentation of a sword to General Baird	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay—Death of Mr. Carnac	333
Intelligence from Europe by the Red Sea	335
Bombay—Destruction of a rebel	<i>ib.</i>
Dinner to Sir Ewen Baillie, Azimgurh	336
Canara caves—Appearance of a tiger	338
Madras. public thanksgiving for Peace	<i>ib.</i>
Launch of a vessel at Anjengo	341
Bombay—Death of the Recorder	342
Madras—Opening of a canal at Black Town . .	343
Ceylon news—Works at Negombo	344
Bombay—Entertainment to the Persian Embassy	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta Criminal Sessions	345
Entertainments at Dacca	346
News from Bussorah	347

1803.

Ceylon news—Presentation of a medal to a native	348
Letter on vaccine inoculation	<i>ib.</i>
Ditto ditto	349
Calcutta—General thanksgiving for Peace	354
Subscriptions to Pitt's Statue . .	356
Splendid entertainment at Government House	357
Correspondence on vaccine	363
Presentation of a sword to a Commander of the H. E. I. Co's Cruiser ...	366
Conveyance of the Persian Ambassador's remains to Bushire	<i>ib.</i>
Papers on vaccine	367
Allahabad—Death from lightning	371
Dreadful fire at Bombay	372
Accident to a boy from a shark	374

	Page.
Bombay—Affray on board an Arab Ship	375
Calcutta—Anniversary of Seringapatam	<i>ib.</i>
Death of an E. I. Co.'s Director	376
Entertainment to the Governor General	<i>ib.</i>
North-Western: fall of a Bungalow	382
His Majesty's birthday	383
Criminal sessions—Sentence of death on a burglar, &c., &c.	385
Columbo—Endemic fever	386
Mauritius—Introduction of cow-pox	<i>ib.</i>
Death of Colonel Hossing at Agra	<i>ib.</i>
Loss of the ship <i>Caledonia</i> by fire	387
Earthquake at Calcutta	388
Death of Mr. John Obeck	<i>ib.</i>
Ship <i>Lady Castlereagh</i>	389
Madras—Entertainment to Lord Clive	390
Departure of ditto	<i>ib.</i>
Madras—Lady William Bentinck's ball	391
News from Botany Bay	<i>ib.</i>
Accident in the surf at Madras	392
Madras—Sermon on the heroes of Assaye	<i>ib.</i>
Beyapore—Launch of a ship	393

1804

Entertainment at Cuttack	394
Westminster Meeting	<i>ib.</i>
Destruction of a Pirate by His Majesty's Ship <i>Rattle Snake</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay—Appearance of a French privateer	395
Cricket match—Eton against the World—Score of Charles Metcalfe	<i>ib.</i>
Madras—Public Breakfast	396
Death of John Hoole	397
News from Ceylon—English prisoners at Candy	<i>ib.</i>
List of French Privateers	398
Letter from an Officer of His Majesty's ship <i>Caroline</i> —capture of French vessels	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta Meeting—Address to the Governor General	399
European news—Death of Sir Robert Chambers	401
Saugor Island—Attack by a tiger	402
Calcutta—Address to the Captain of His Majesty's ship <i>Caroline</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Madras—Consecration of the new Chapel	403
News from Galle—Death of a robber	404
Investiture of a Portuguese with the Order of Christ	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta—Entertainment in honor of peace with the Mahrattas	406
Bombay—Arrival of the Ambassador from the Pasha of Bagdad	409
Visit of ceremony to ditto	411
Address to General Wellesley	412
Arrival of General Wellesley at Bombay	<i>ib.</i>

	Page.
Dinner to General Wellesley	413
Calcutta—Arrival of the Ambassador of the Pasha of Bagdad ...	<i>ib</i>
Bombay—Ball and Supper at Government House ..	414
Calcutta—Dinner to General Wellesley—Relief of the poor ..	416
Madras—Address to the Governor General	417
Bombay—Entertainment to General Wellesley	419
Visit of the Bagdad Envoy to the Governor General ...	420
Short Criminal Sessions	421
Futtehgurh—His Majesty's Birthday	422
Bombay—Criminal sessions—Duelling	423
Address of the inhabitants of Behar, Patna, and Dacca ...	424
Departures of Commanders of East Indiamen	<i>ib.</i>
Address of the inhabitants of Seringapatam to General Wellesley ...	425
Arrival of General Wellesley at Calcutta	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay—Death of a Nawab—Distress at Poonah ..	427
Patriotic Fund—Letter to the Governor General ..	428
Bombay—Murder at Surat	429
Commemoration of the battle of Assaye	433
Execution of a murderer at Surat	<i>ib.</i>
Essays by the students of the College of Fort William ...	<i>ib.</i>
Honors conferred on General Lake by the Emperor of Delhi ...	442
Admiralty—Boys for the service of the East India Trade... .	443
Overland despatch	<i>ib.</i>
Robbery at Baroda by the Bheels	<i>ib.</i>
Cure of St Vitus's Dance	445
Embarkation of General Wellesley	447
Famine at Poonah	448
Death in the Soonderbuns	<i>ib.</i>
Criminal Sessions—sentence	<i>ib.</i>
Capture by His Majesty's ship <i>Concorde</i>	449
Medal given to Mr. MacLachlan, Calcutta	450

1805.

Extract from <i>Hurkaru</i> —Agriculture in Madras	451
Murder of Captain and Officers of a ship	452
Letter on vaccination from a Native	<i>ib.</i>
Death of the Imaum of Muscat—News from the Cape ...	453
Audience of the Bagdad Envoy with the Governor General—Departure of ditto	454
Letter from the Mauritius—Capture of the <i>Fame</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Capture of the <i>Eliza</i>	455
Storm at Ceylon	456
Review of the Fencible Regiment at Bombay	<i>ib.</i>
Delivery of letter from His Majesty the King to His Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic	457

	Page.
Entertainment to Admiral Rainier at Madras	458
Ditto to Sir Arthur Wellesley.	460
Dinner to ditto	462
Large tiger	464
Capture of the <i>Pigeon</i> by a French Frigate <i>La Psyche</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Capture of the <i>Thetis</i> by the same vessel	465
News from China—Price of opium, cotton—Pirates	<i>ib.</i>
Declaration of a Lascar—Capture by the French	467
Recovery of a packet thrown overboard—Sufferings of Officers	468
Elephant on the Esplanade—Accident	469
Arrival of the <i>Cornwallis</i> —Account of the Seychelles	470
Prince of Wales' Island—Picture of Lord Wellesley—St. Patrick's day	472
Conviction for Perjury of an Armenian	474
Observations on Ceres and Pallas	478
News from Columbo... ..	481
Freedom of the City of Edinburgh conferred on Dr. J. Gilchrist	482
Murder of a Magistrate, C. S., at Colombo	<i>ib.</i>
Letters from and to the Raja of Tanjore	483
Visit of Lord W. Bentinck to Calcutta... ..	484
Overland News	485
Letters from Mocha—Lord Valentia	486
Letters from the Coast—His Majesty's Birthday	<i>ib.</i>
Wreck of the ship conveying the Bagdad Envoy	487
Letter to the Editor of the <i>Hurkaru</i> —Education of Boys.. ..	488
Manuscripts of Tippoo, and visit of Dr C Buchanan to Malabar	491
Arrival of Lord Cornwallis in the Medusa Frigate	492
Ditto Ditto	<i>ib.</i>
Address to Lord Cornwallis by the inhabitants of Madras	493
Donation by the Court of Directors to the Chinese fleet	494
Departure of Lord Wellesley	495
Mahomedan Jubilee in England	496
Cocoanut day at Bombay	497
Letter from Cannanore—Moplas	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta Meeting—Death of Lord Cornwallis	499
Letter from H. E. I. Co.'s ship <i>Castlereagh</i> —St. Helena—Prices of provisions	500
Arrival of the Persian Ambassador at Bombay	502
Northern Circars, Inundation	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay—Landing of the Persian Ambassador	503
Trial of a Duellist	505
Visit of the Governor of Bombay to the Persian Ambassador	509
Madras—Funeral Sermon on Lord Cornwallis	511
Criminal Sessions—Address to the Chief Justice	512
Royal visit to the India House	514
Captures of British vessels by the French	515
Ceylon—Funeral Sermon on Lord Cornwallis	516
News from Baroda	<i>ib.</i>
Monody on the death of Lord Cornwallis	517
Funeral Sermon on ditto, Bombay ,	518

ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.
1798.	
Sale of deer	521
Portuguese burying-ground—Mrs. Turretta's remains ..	<i>ib.</i>
Death of Sandy Scott; also of M. Raymond ..	<i>ib.</i>
Opening of the Calcutta Exchange Coffee House ..	522
Address to His Majesty	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of table linen	524
Gilchrist's Dictionary ..	<i>ib.</i>
Marriage	<i>ib.</i>
Garden seeds	525
Subscriptions for the Public Service	<i>ib.</i>
Mode of selling European goods ..	526
Sale of Mr Barwell's house	527
Calcutta Races ..	<i>ib.</i>
Effects of a deceased person	528
Undertaker	<i>ib.</i>
Charter House—Founder's day	529
Ruins of Gour, &c.	<i>ib.</i>

1799.

Sale of Indigo works	530
Oxford and Cambridge dinner	531
School at Dinapore ..	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Indigo Factory	<i>ib.</i>
Calcutta Exchange Lottery	532
Sale of Indigo Factory at Dinapore	533
Military boots	534
Chariots, Postchaise	535
New dock at Sulkea	<i>ib.</i>
Loss of a boy at Hooghly	536
Papers of Tippoo Sultan	<i>ib.</i>
Marriage	537
Loss of a boy at Hooghly	<i>ib.</i>
Dessert service—Raffle	538
Holbein's engravings	<i>ib.</i>
Paintings of the capture of Seringapatam, &c. ..	539
Boarding School	<i>ib.</i>
Duelling Pistols, &c....	540
Death of Mr. Schmaltz	541

1800.

Sale of Bacon, Briskets, &c.	542
Pacific Razors	<i>ib.</i>
Theft of watches, seals, &c.	<i>ib.</i>

	Page.
Dexter's Livery Stables	542
Death of a young lady	543
Remedy for Yellow Fever	<i>ib.</i>
School at Serampore	544
Fire Engine	<i>ib.</i>
Engravings of Seringapatam	<i>ib.</i>
Birth of 3 children	545
Sale of Estate and Houses at Dinagpore	546
Sale of lower roomed House near the "Monument"	547
Sale of Traggacanth	548
Death of Cowper the Poet	<i>ib.</i>
Death of Colonel Frith	<i>ib.</i>
Portuguese letter to Mr. Barretto	<i>ib.</i>

1801.

Sale of houses in Chowringhee	550
Sale of stores	<i>ib.</i>
Cards of invitation to a Ball to the Commander-in-Chief	551
Marriage—Mistake	<i>ib.</i>
Dexter's livery stables	<i>ib.</i>
House in Crooked Lane	552
Villa at Cape Town	553
Death of Orme the Historian	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Classics, &c., &c, belonging to General Martine	554
Marriage	<i>ib.</i>
Freight on the <i>Bangalore</i> —Roymungul River	<i>ib.</i>
Public Apology	<i>ib.</i>
Marriage	555
Death of Mr J. Thomas	<i>ib.</i>
Will of Mr. Moratcau—Boud... ..	<i>ib.</i>

1802.

Sale of the Bread and Cheese Bungulow	557
Advertisement—Demands on an estate	<i>ib.</i>
Fresh oysters	<i>ib.</i>
Bread and biscuits	<i>ib.</i>
Private tutor	558
Death of an old lady	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of house and grounds	<i>ib.</i>
Revenue Assistant	559
Loss of a terrier	<i>ib.</i>
Chittagong elephants	<i>ib.</i>
Death of Major Tone	560
Undertaker	<i>ib.</i>
Jewellery and diamond cutting	<i>ib.</i>

	Page.
Fulta Farm	561
Bengali Vocabulary—Sanskrit Grammar	<i>ib.</i>
Interpreter or Writer	<i>ib.</i>
Death of the wife of the last survivor of the Black Hole	562
Instructions in Music	<i>ib.</i>

1803.

Education at Chinsurah	563
Ball at Government House	<i>ib.</i>
Cow-pox—Native Hospital	564
Sale of Bowarrah Factory in Tirhoot	565
Sale of House of Sir C. W. Blunt	566
Sale of Horses	<i>ib.</i>
Steward or gentleman's servant	<i>ib.</i>
Cheltenham Salts	567
House to let	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of House	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Carriages and carriages, ponies, &c	568
French Cook	<i>ib.</i>
Commercial Boarding School	<i>ib.</i>
Chronological History, &c , &c.	569
Millinery	571
Mansion at Russapugla	572
Villa at Peer Pahar	573
Philosophical work	<i>ib.</i>
Beard's tavern	574
Military apparatus	575
Westminster Meeting	<i>ib.</i>

1804.

Agency	576
Postchaises, &c.	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Saltpetre	577
Calcutta Academy	<i>ib.</i>
Miniature and Oil Painter	<i>ib.</i>
Mortgage of Bandel jewels	578
Sale of the house belonging to Hon'ble R. Lindsay	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of Atchepore and Fort Gloucester estates	579
Bandel Church—Caution	<i>ib.</i>
Sale of effects of a native woman	<i>ib.</i>
Prices of Horses and Carriages	580

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THE 4TH JANUARY 1798.

The following advertisements respecting the regulations prescribed by the Government of Bombay for the transmission of letters from that Presidency to Great Britain *viâ* Bussora, have been copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 9th ultimo, for the information of our readers:—

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1797.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved to establish a regular monthly communication with Great Britain *viâ* Bussora, the public are hereby informed that private letters will be received for transmission at the Office of the Secretary to Government, under the following regulations:—

First—That no letters shall exceed in length four inches, in breadth two inches, nor be sealed with wax.

Second.—That all letters shall be sent to the Secretary to Government with a note specifying the writer, and with the writer's name signed under the address, to be countersigned by the Secretary, previous to deposit in the packet, as a warrant of permission.

Third.—That postage shall be paid on delivery of the letter at the rate of ten rupees a single letter weighing one quarter of a rupee; for letters weighing half a rupee, fifteen rupees; and for those weighing one rupee, twenty rupees.

Fourth.—Two mails will be transmitted by each despatch, one of which is intended to be despatched *viâ* Aleppo, the other *viâ* Bagdad. Letters in duplicate will be placed in each packet, or if single, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Fifth.—No packet or letters are to be received by the Commander of the packets, but through the prescribed channel, nor will any, except through the same channel, be forwarded by the Resident at Bussora.

Sixth.—The mails will be despatched from Bombay the 1st day of every month, and the first despatch will be on the 1st January 1798.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) JOHN MORRIS,
Secretary.

THE 18TH JANUARY 1798.

New Police at Madras.

The Committee appointed for the superintendence of the Police, consisting of the following Gentlemen :—

MR. JOHN CHAMBER	...	} <i>His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.</i>
„ WALTER BALFOUR	...	
„ N. E. KINDERSLEY	...	<i>Superintendent of the Cutcherry Court.</i>
„ G. TASWELL...	...	<i>Master Attendant.</i>
MAJOR ALLAN	...	<i>Town Major.</i>
MR. S. D. TOTTON	...	<i>Secretary to the Committee of Police.</i>
„ JOHN DENNIS	...	<i>Superintendent of the Market.</i>
APPO NAIG ..	...	<i>Cutwal.</i>

At the same time, the following regulations had passed to take effect from the 1st instant :—

That the public market will be held at the place lately occupied by the Madras Battalion, at the south-west angle of the Black Town, and that the fish market will be on the sea side at the north-east angle of Fort St. George.

That the Dullavoy and Maistry palankeen-bearers for such gentlemen as may apply to them for that purpose at the Cutwal's Choultry in the Black Town.

That the regulations respecting palankeen-bearers, bullock hire, cart hire, &c., &c., are lodged at the Public Office in the Fort, where they may be seen on application to the Secretary.

That printed lists of the new rates of provisions may be had at the Public Office.

That if any cause of complaints should occur, the same is to be represented, in the first instance, to Mr. Totton, the Secretary to the Committee of Police at the Public Office in Fort St. George, who will, without loss of time, submit the same to the Committee for their consideration and decision.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 27TH JANUARY 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, the 26th January 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency and the Collectors of the revenue in the several zillahs, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money not less than Sicca Rupees five hundred, that may be tendered on loan to the

Honorable Company, on the terms of the advertisement published in the *Gazette* under date the 19th September 1796, of which the following is a copy :—

Public Department, Fort William, the 19th September 1796.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the Collectors of Benares, Shahabad, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, have been authorized to receive until further orders any sums of money, not less than Sicca Rupees five hundred, that may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company, for a period of one or two years, at the option of the Governor General in Council, on which interest will be allowed at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and paid for the first year at the expiration of twelve months, whether the principal should be then paid or deferred until the expiration of the second year.

For the immediate satisfaction of those who may pay money into the Treasury at any of the places above mentioned, a receipt will be granted in the following form :—

“I do acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company’s Treasury the sum of Sicca Rupees for which he is entitled to receive from the Secretary to the Government a Promissory Note, payable at the expiration of one or two years from this date at the option of the Governor General in Council, with interest to be paid annually, at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.”

The following is the form of the Promissory Notes which will be issued by the Secretary to the Government in exchange for the above-mentioned receipts :—

No.

FORT WILLIAM,

Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees

The Governor General in Council does hereby promise for and in behalf of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to pay at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, at the expiration of one or two years after the

at his option, unto A. B., Executors, Administrators or Assigns,	
or or their order the sum of Sicca Rupees	received into
the Honorable Company’s Treasury, from	together with

interest annually, at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the

Signed by order of the Governor General in Council,

Examined

Accountant General,

Registered as No.

Secretary to the Government.

The Resident at Lucknow and Collector of Benares are authorized to receive the current money of those countries without any deduction for batta.

The public will receive Promissory Notes in exchange for the receipts to be granted in the first instance on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SUNDAY, 18TH MARCH 1798.

Yesterday, the Honorable Lieutenant General Sir Alured Clark, K. B., took the oaths and his seat at the Council Board, as Acting Governor General: a salute of 19 guns from the Ramparts of Fort William and three volleys of small arms by the troops in garrison were fired on the occasion.

Sir Alured Clark will have a Levee at his house at Chowringhee every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, until further notice.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 3rd April 1798.

The Acting Governor General in Council having adverted to the great depreciation of the public securities which has invariably followed any extraordinary demand on the resources of Bengal, and deeming it of essential importance to the interests both of the public and individuals, that such measures should be taken for upholding the value of these securities in future as can be adopted consistently with the existing engagements of Government to their creditors to appropriate the surplus resources

of this Presidency, whenever there may be any such surplus, to the discharge of the register debt according to priority of date, he has passed the following resolutions:—

1st.—A fund shall be established in Bengal for the redemption of the existing and future debts of the Company in India to be provided by bills to be drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors quarterly, and to consist of no less a proportion of the principal of the debts for the time being than two per cent. per annum, to be applied invariably towards the redemption of the debt of this Presidency, together with the interest that may from time to time accrue upon all securities that may be so redeemed, as soon as may be conveniently practicable after it shall have been received, and the General Treasury shall be opened accordingly for the receipt of cash for each quarterly appropriation, for which bills upon the Honorable Court of Directors will be prepared by the Deputy Accountant General, as usual, in any sum that may be required.

2nd.—The monies that may be so received by the Sub-Treasurer shall be placed to an account to be raised in the Cash Account of the General Treasury, and upon the general books of this Presidency under the head of “The account of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council for applying certain sums of money annually in Bengal, towards the reduction of the debts of the Company in India,” and all other monies that may be received for interest and for the principal of the securities that may have been bought up, when they shall come in course of payment according to the prescribed order, shall be placed to the said account and applied, in like manner, by the Commissioners towards the redemption of the debt.

3rd.—The Commissioners shall apply all monies that may be so placed to their account, to the purchase of Government securities, whether the same may be at above or below par, as may appear to them most advisable at the time being, adverting to their respective rates of interest and current price.

4th.—The Commissioners shall lay out the whole of the monies, to be disposed of by them, in as equal weekly portions as may be conveniently practicable, and shall have two fixed days in each week for determining upon the offers that may be made to them by individuals of Government securities for sale; but they shall be empowered to determine in circulation any proposal that may be made to them in the intermediate days.

5th.—The Commissioners shall accept of the lowest tender, and in case of their receiving more than one tender upon the same terms, they shall accept as equal a proportion of each of such tenders as may be practicable with convenience to the parties.

6th.—The Commissioners shall be at liberty to subscribe any part of the monies, to be placed to their account, towards any public loan that is now open, or may be hereafter opened, in case they should not be able to apply the whole of the funds in their possession to the purchase of Government securities in the market, and it should appear to them to be beneficial to the interests of the fund to subscribe to such loan.

7th.—All the securities that may be purchased shall be transferred by endorsement at the time of purchase, to “The Commissioners appointed by the Governor General in Council for the reduction of the debts of the Company in India.” The terms of purchase and the consideration to be given shall be then stated upon each of those securities, and attested by three or more of the Commissioners, as a voucher to the Sub-Treasurer for the issue of the amount.

8th.—The Commissioners shall take precedence according to their rank in the service of the Company, and, in case a difference of opinion should arise at any meeting that may be held by them, and they should be equally divided, the senior Commissioner present shall be allowed a casting voice. All their proceedings at such meetings shall be entered in proper books to be kept for that purpose, and a copy of such proceedings be transmitted to the Governor General in Council within seven days after the expiration of each month.

9th.—A list of the securities which may have been bought up in each month, shall be transmitted by the Commissioner, within seven days after the expiration of such month, to the Secretary to the Government.

10th.—The original securities shall be transmitted by the Sub-Treasurer, within seven days after the expiration of each month, to the Secretary to the Government, to be cancelled in the presence of the Governor General in Council, after having been compared with the list received from the Commissioners.

11th.—This list shall be then attested by the Governor General and other Members of Government, and returned to the Sub-Treasurer as a voucher for the securities therein mentioned having been redeemed, and as a future authority to him to transfer the amount that may be payable on account of such securities for interest and principal as each shall respectively become due, to the credit of the account of the Commissioners.

12th.—An account shall be made up to the 30th of April in every year by the Accountant General, of all sums paid into the Treasury, and placed to the account of the Commissioners, and also of all Government securities which shall have been redeemed previous to the day on which

the said account is to be closed, to be laid before the Governor General in Council, immediately after the close of the general books for the year, and to be published in the *Gazette*, in order that the public may be constantly advised of the progress that has been made towards the redemption of the debt.

13th.—The Commissioners to be appointed for carrying the plan into execution shall not be less than five in number, and they shall be sworn to execute the duties to be reposed in them faithfully and impartially to the best of their judgment.

14th.—The Acting President of the Board of Revenue and of the Board of Trade, the Secretary to the Government, the Accountant General, and the Sub-Treasurer shall be Ex-officio Commissioners for the management of the fund.

Published by order of the Acting Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST MAY 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General will have a Levee at the Government House, on Monday next, the 4th June, at 10 o'clock, in Honor of His Majesty's birth-day.

A weekly Levee will be held every Tuesday at the same hour, the first to take place on the 12th June.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

Minutes of Council in the Public Department, Fort William, 30th July 1798.

The Governor General has the satisfaction to communicate to the Board a letter from Major General Sir James Craig, K. B., containing the account of the laudable zeal manifested by the Corps under his command, in their early subscription to the voluntary contribution for the aid of the public service.

The Governor General informs the Board that it is his intention to forward the loyal and dutiful address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the Ship *Eurydice*, with a request that the Chairman will present it to His Majesty whenever His Majesty shall be pleased to receive it.

By the same opportunity the Governor General proposes to forward to the Honorable the Court of Directors the resolutions of the Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and the list of the subscribers to the voluntary contribution as well at Calcutta as in other parts of these provinces. He further proposes that the names of all persons who shall hereafter subscribe to the voluntary contribution, be regularly transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the earliest opportunity.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

COUNCIL CHAMBER; }
The 30th July 1798.)

Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, Public Department, 1st August 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into effect the resolutions for promoting voluntary contributions in Bengal for the public service, presented to the Right Honorable the Governor General on the 24th ultimo, by a Committee of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, the following orders of His Lordship in Council passed for that purpose, are published for general information and for the guidance of the several public Officers therein mentioned:—

1st.—That the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of revenue in the several zillahs, and the Military Pay Masters and their deputies at the several stations of the Army, be authorized to open Books for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and to receive into their respective Treasuries the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2ndly.—That the several public Officers above mentioned be directed to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in their respective books, and also a weekly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions, and to enter in their respective cash accounts the whole of the monies that they may have so received under the general head of "Fort Wilham Presidency" with the subordinate head of "Voluntary contributions."

3^{rdly}.—That the Accountant General be directed to make up an account, at the end of each month, of all contributions that may have been paid into the several Treasuries under this Presidency, in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date.

4^{thly}.—That bills to be drawn upon the Honorable the Court of Directors, as well as the bills that may be drawn by individuals upon their correspondents in England in payment of their contributions, be made payable as follows:—"To the Secretaries for the time being, to the "Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or their order on "account of the (or my) voluntary contributions (or contribution) entered into in Bengal to be applied to the public service, in such manner "as the wisdom of Parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall "continue in state of war, or whether peace shall have been re-established."

5^{thly}.—That the Accountant General be further directed to take charge of all such bills as may be tendered to him by individuals in payment of their contributions, and to forward such bills and also the bills to be drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors, together with a regular register thereof, by the public packets, addressed to the Secretaries for the time being, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1798.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, 31st August 1798.

A body of sepoys being required to proceed by sea to the Northern Circars, it is the wish of Government to collect Volunteers from the whole Native Army, in order that every Corps may have the opportunity of manifesting its zeal and attachment to the service, which, the Commander-in-Chief is confident, will not be less conspicuous on that than on several former occasions, wherein the Native troops on the Bengal establishment acquired a just and lasting renown for courage and fidelity.

A bounty of one month's pay and full batta will be given to each man who shall be employed as a Volunteer prior to his embarkation, and every possible attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of the Volunteers whilst on board of ship, and the greatest care taken in laying in their water and provisions, under the inspection of some of themselves who may be selected for the purpose.

After the service shall be over, they will be permitted to return to the Battalions from which they were received.

The season of the year in which they will embark will be favorable for an expeditious passage, and the duration of the voyage will not probably be more than eight or ten days.

The whole of the foregoing is to be clearly explained to the several Native Regiments and Battalions.

The Commander-in-Chief is sensible that the spirit and alacrity of the sepoys are capable of being much promoted and conciliated by the European Officers, and bespeaks their zealous exertions in forwarding the views of Government by using every argument calculated to inspire confidence and promote emulation; and he assures them that they cannot better fulfil their duty to their country, or render a more acceptable service to Government than by a cordial assistance on the present occasion.

The Major Generals commanding Stations will exert their influence in such manner as shall appear to them most likely to ensure success.

The Volunteers will be formed into Companies, and the Companies into Battalions, with the usual proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and, for the sake of greater encouragement, Jemadars will be promoted to the rank of Subadars, Havildars to the rank of Jemadars, Naiks to the rank of Havildars, and Sepoys to the rank of Naiks.

Commanding Officers of stations will form the Companies and select for promotion the men who have been the most diligent and the most disposed to the service.

They are to bring with them their clothing, now in wear, but not their arms or accoutrements, which will be furnished from the Arsenal in Fort William.

As soon as the Companies are formed, returns are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General, specifying the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

The Officers in charge of the Companies are to be careful to bring with them certificates of the periods to which the men have been paid.

The whole are to be struck off the strength of their respective corps, and their places to be filled up by recruits.

The Officers Commanding at Berhampore at the Presidency and Midnapore will report, as soon as possible, the number of Volunteers at their respective stations, when subsequent orders will be given.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER 1798.

Notice is hereby given that there will be no Levee at the Government House on Tuesday next, and that on Thursday the 25th being the Anniversary of His Majesty's accession, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General will have a Levee to commence at 10 o'clock.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 15TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 5th November 1798.

Whereas the sale of fire-arms or other warlike stores to or for the use of the country Powers or private persons, without express authority for that purpose, having been heretofore prohibited by the orders of Government, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having reason to believe that attempts have been made to evade the said prohibition, His Lordship in Council hereby declares that the said trade in fire-arms and warlike stores has been and continues to be entirely forbidden, and that any person or persons who shall be detected in exporting from Calcutta or any other part of the Company's Provinces to any part or parts of the country within their territories, or otherwise, Cannon or Guns of any other description, or any arms or warlike stores of whatever denomination, without a Pass sealed with the seal of the Company and signed by the Secretary to this Government, will be con-

It is further hereby notified and declared that the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Collectors and Officers of the Customs within the Company's Provinces, including the Zemindary of Benares, and the Magistrates of the several districts, have been directed to take due care that the strictest attention be paid to this order, and to seize within their respective jurisdictions any property attempted to be passed in violation of this order, declaring the said property to be confiscated, one-half to the use and benefit of the Honorable Company, and the other half to the benefit of the informer, who shall be entitled to the same upon conviction of the party or parties engaged in the trade.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

Fort William, Public Department, 17th November 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer is authorized to receive all the Spanish Dollars which may be tendered to him in payment of subscriptions to the 12 per cent. loan on or before the 20th instant, at the rate of Sicca Rs. 210 per 100 Dollars.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

Regimental Orders, Calcutta, 20th November 1798.

The uniform of the Corps to be a short jacket, scarlet faced with yellow, yellow buttons with the Honorable Company's crest, waist-coat and pantaloons white, with half-boots, black stocks, and round hats with a Fox Tail and Black feather. Muster of the jacket, hat, and accoutrements will be shown at the Serjeant Major's Quarters in the old Fort on Wednesday morning next, where they will remain for inspection until the clothing, &c., of the Corps is completed.

All persons who have been this day mustered, and who have not the means of providing themselves with uniform clothing, are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant without delay, in conformity with the above Minutes of Council.

The Regulating Officer, Captain Griffiths, will take the necessary measures for clearing and rolling the ground in the neighbourhood of the Great Tank, heretofore appropriated to a Militia Parade.

Militia Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, 21st November 1798.

The Armenian inhabitants who have enrolled themselves to serve in the Calcutta Militia, are required to parade on Friday morning next, at sunrise, on the Respondentia Walk, for the purpose of being mustered.

Militia Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Graham, 22nd November 1798.

The Portuguese inhabitants who have enrolled themselves to serve in the Calcutta Militia, are required to parade on Monday morning next, at break of day, on the Respondentia Walk, for the purpose of being mustered.

(Sd.) M. SHAWE, *Lieutenant,*
Adjutant, Calcutta Militia.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

The 9th November 1798.

PROCLAMATION

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Whereas it has been represented to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that several places in the vicinity of Calcutta and elsewhere within these Provinces are become the ordinary resort of disorderly persons from the Foreign Settlements on the Sabbath day: And that at such places of public resort, horse races are frequented and the pernicious practice of gaming prevails to the scandal of the British Government and to the prejudice of those who are entitled to its protection: And whereas the profanation of the day set apart for the solemn observance of public worship is a practice destructive of the good order and morals of society, and contrary to the duties and ordinances of the Protestant Religion, His Lordship in Council hereby orders and directs all Magistrates and Officers Commanding at Military Stations, to prohibit horse races and all other meetings for the purpose of gaming

to such prohibition, the Magistrates and Officers of the district or station in which such offence shall be committed, are hereby strictly commanded to report the name or names of any person or persons so offending to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council; And His Lordship in Council hereby declares that the person or persons so offending shall be liable to forfeit the protection of the Honorable the East India Company, and to be sent to Europe.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT, CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

Minutes of Council in the Military Department, 26th November 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Calcutta Militia :—

2nd Lieut. Colonel W. A. Brooke.

1st Major J. Bebb.

2nd „ J. Belli.

Captain F. Gladwin.

„ R. Bathurst.

„ F. Mure.

„ J. Buller.

„ C. H. Barlow.

„ T. Myers.

„ R. Birch.

„ W. Fairlie

„ W. Burroughs.

„ Hon'ble H. Wellesley.

Lieutenant H. Buller.

„ C. Benezet.

„ J. H. Harrington.

„ J. Cotton.

„ T. Dashwood.

„ R. W. Cox.

„ G. Dowdeswell.

Lieutenant H. Trail.

„ J. Vanzandt.
 „ J. Dickens.
 „ L. Ball.
 „ A. Colvin.
 „ J. Shaw.
 „ G. U. Lawtie.
 „ F. Horsley.
 „ T. Gowan.
 „ J. Palmer.
 „ W. Egerton.
 „ R. Parry.
 „ C. Rottiman.
 „ Allan Gilmore.

CAVALRY

1st Captain and Commandant W. Farquharson.

2nd „ „ C. Cockerell.

Lieutenant Hon'ble F. Fitzroy.

„ Jos. T. Brown.

„ F. Macnaghten to act as Adjutant to the Cavalry.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Armenian Gentlemen to be Officers in the Militia as follows:—

1st Captain and Commandant Moses Arackiel.

2nd „ „ „ Johanes Sarkies.

1st Lieutenant Aratoon Petruse.

2nd „ „ Issac Malchus.

1st Ensign Narciss Johanes.

2nd „ „ and Adjutant John Stephen Mirza.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

L. HOOK,

Sub-Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT, CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1798.

The following Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 25th of May 1798, is published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

"Para. 105.—You will have observed by our despatches from time to time, that we have invariably manifested, as the occasion required, our disposition for the encouragement of Indian Literature. We understand it has been of late years a frequent practice among our servants, especially in Bengal, to make collections of Oriental Manuscripts, many of which have afterwards been brought into this country, these remaining in private hands, and being likely in a course of time to pass into others, in which probably no use can be made of them. They are in danger of being neglected, and at length in a great measure lost to Europe as well as to India. We think this issue a matter of greater regret, because we apprehend that since the decline of the Mogul Empire, the encouragement formerly given in it to Persian literature has ceased; that hardly any new works of celebrity appear, and that few copies of books of established character are now made, so that there being by the accidents of time, and the exportation of many of the best manuscripts, a progressive diminution of the original stock, Hindoostan may at length be much thinned of its literary stores without greatly enriching Europe. To prevent in part this injury to letters, we have thought that the Institution of a Public Repository in this country for Oriental writings would be useful, and that a thing professedly of this kind is still a bibliothecal desideratum here. It is not our meaning that the Company should go into any considerable expense in forming a collection of Eastern books, but we think the India House might with particular propriety be the centre of an ample accumulation of that nature; and conceiving also that gentlemen might choose to lodge valuable compositions, where they could be safely preserved and become useful to the public, we therefore desire it to be made known that we are willing to allot a suitable apartment for the purpose of an Oriental Repository, in the additional buildings now erecting in Leadenhall Street; and that all Eastern Manuscripts transmitted to that Repository will be carefully preserved and registered there.

"106. By such a collection the literature of Persia and Mahomedan India may be preserved in this country, after perhaps it shall, from further changes and the further declension of taste for it, be partly lost in

“107. Nor would we confine this collection to Persian and Arabian Manuscripts. The Sanscrit writings, from the long subjection of the Hindoos to a foreign Government, from the discouragements their literature in consequence experienced, and from the ravages of time, must have suffered greatly; we should be glad, therefore, that copies of all the valuable books which remain in that language, or in any ancient Dialects of the Hindoos, might, through the industry of individuals, at length be placed in safety in this Island, and form a part of the proposed collection.”

(A true Extract)

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Sub-Secretary.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed Monday, the 17th instant, for the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, there will be a Ball and Supper at the Theatre on the occasion, at which His Lordship desires the favor of the company of all the Gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military service of His Majesty, and of the Hon'ble the East India Company.

(Sd.) R. DAVIES,
Aide-de-Camp.

December 6th, 1798.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1798.

Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 6th June 1776.

114. We shall conclude with some remarks on the very extraordinary conduct of several of our Officers, in their address to you on the new arrangement of the 8th January 1796.

115. When we consider the liberal principles of that arrangement, framed as it was in concert with His Majesty's Ministers, and who united with us in endeavoring to remove every reasonable cause of complaint; when we recollect that in many instances indulgences were granted by it which had not been asked, and which could not have been expected; when we advert to the pecuniary sacrifice made by the Company to promote the comfort and happiness of the whole of our Indian Army. We

must repeat in the terms of the concluding part of our separate letter of the 8th January 1796, that we had the most sanguine expectations that all discontent would be done away; that our Military servants would feel duly impressed with a sense of the protection extended to them, and the great regard shown to their interest; and that they would consider with candour the important duration made in the service in general, in credit, emoluments, and respectability, however some few individuals might not feel their perfect situations exactly what they wished.

116. To these sentiments on the most mature deliberation we adhered, and we are convinced every ingenuous, every reasonable mind will concur in them. What, therefore, must have been our surprise and indignation to find these our well founded expectations disappointed, and to learn that some of our Officers, instead of receiving the material benefits and advantage held out to them by the new Army Regulations, with gratitude and respect, had presumed to arraign those regulations in a style of disrespect and intemperance highly unbecoming the situation in which they stand to those who had prescribed them; that some had even dared to insinuate that we had been actuated by unworthy motives in forming some part of the regulations, and that other parts, the most beneficial to their happiness and interest, had been treated with contempt or indifference; in short, in their unfounded animadversions they have totally lost sight of subordination and submission, and even betrayed symptoms of disaffection to our service!

117. When we examine the situation of those who thus, forgetful of their duty, have annexed their signature to addresses of this complexion, we are concerned to find amongst them several whose immediate advantage must follow the carrying into effect the arrangement determined; and while, on the other hand, young men who had just entered the service have presumed to call in question the principles of regulations, which it was scarcely possible they could comprehend.

118. It is, nevertheless, some consolation to us to observe, that the number of Officers to whom these remarks immediately apply is comparatively small, and we are still willing to persuade ourselves, that on more mature reflection, impressed with a conviction of the substantial benefits of the new arrangements, even those few will see the impropriety of their conduct and return to a just sense of their duty; so to adopt the language of the Governor General in his Minutes of Council of the 25th June 1796, we doubt not that experience will prove to the Officers of the Bengal Army, that their collective interests have been more consulted in the arrangements, than they appear at present to understand.

119. From these considerations we are induced to draw a veil over the past conduct of those Officers whose addresses have been the subject of the foregoing animadversions; but, necessary as it is for us to preserve that respect and subordination which is so much our due from them in every view, and to deter our Military servants from such proceedings in future, we hereby direct that if any of our Officers hereafter presume to address themselves to our Government in an offensive, intemperate, or disrespectful style, upon the subject of orders received from us, such Officers, whatever be their rank and service, will be immediately dismissed from our employ and sent to England.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 20TH DECEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 12th December 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the supra cargoes at Canton have been authorized to receive fifteen lakhs of Rupees into their treasury in specie, and to grant Bills upon the Governor General in Council for the amount payable in Bengal, in cash, upon the following terms, *viz.* —

The first 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 39 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable thirty days after sight.

The second 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 40 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable forty-five days after sight.

The third 5 lakhs, at the exchange of 41 Head Dollars per 100 current Rupees, payable sixty days after sight.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 30TH DECEMBER 1798.

Fort William, Public Department, 13th December 1798.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has thought proper to authorize the Mint Master to receive, until further notice, all the Gold Bullion which may be tendered to him, and to grant certificates for the net amount thereof, after deducting the established duties, as soon as its value shall have been ascertained by Assay, which certificates will be payable at the General Treasury in cash

thirty days after date, or at the option of the proprietors, receivable at par, in payment of opium advertised for sale on the 20th instant, whenever they may be tendered for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 27TH DECEMBER 1898.

Fort William, Public Department, 25th December 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having determined to proceed to Fort St. George, His Lordship has been pleased to nominate His Excellency the Hon'ble the Lieutenant General Sir Alured Clarke, K. B., Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Fort William.

Published by order of the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1799.

MILITIA ORDERS

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, Fort William,
December 21st, 1798.*

The Governor General has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the zeal and alacrity with which all ranks of the European, Armenian, and Portuguese inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, have applied themselves to learn the use of arms, since the re-establishment of the Corps of European Militia.

The regular and assiduous attention of the Infantry and Cavalry comprising this respectable Corps, will soon render it an important addition to the Military Force of this Presidency, and will contribute essentially to the security of the seat of the Supreme Government of the British possessions in India.

The Governor General, being on the eve of his departure for Fort St. George, takes this opportunity of declaring his public approbation of exertions so honorable to the character of this Settlement, and so conformable to that spirit which now secures the British Empire in Europe against the combined efforts of all its enemies.

All the Officers bearing commissions in the Militia having, without exception, manifested every possible degree of activity and diligence in the formation and discipline of their respective Companies and Troops, the Governor General will not attempt to discriminate between the merits of individuals belonging to the Corps. But it is his duty to express a particular sense of the service rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry, in forming the Corps of Militia Cavalry, which has derived great advantage from the valuable instructions of that respectable Officer.

The Governor General is persuaded that no incitement is necessary to sustain the zeal which now animates the whole Settlement; but he cannot withhold from the gentlemen who have exerted themselves on this occasion, the accompanying testimony of the value of their services, contained in a letter from the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas, which did not reach Fort William until some weeks after the re-establishment of the Calcutta European Militia had taken place:—

Extract from a letter from the Right Hon'ble Henry Dundas, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated the 16th June 1798.

“In consequence of the menaces and arrogant language of our enemy, threatening, by an invasion of our own Island, at once to strike at the whole vitals of our strength and power a seri-

of zeal, ardent loyalty, and national pride has been excited to a degree unequalled at any period of our history; and the consequence of it is, that all ranks and degrees of men are coming forward to be trained in arms,—determined to repel every attempt to insult our Coasts, or to disturb the internal peace and prosperity of the country. We are, in truth, become an armed nation, and, in addition to all our other advantages, have formed a bulwark of internal security, founded upon the voluntary zeal, loyalty, and valour of the country. I wish earnestly to urge your Lordship to take this statement under your consideration, as applicable to the situation of India. If it be true that a successful invasion of this country would prove fatal to us, in every one interest worthy to bestow a thought upon, it is still more peculiarly true with regard to His Majesty's subjects settled in India. A successful attack upon our possessions in India, and the overthrow of the British interests there, would be a death's wound to every prospect which any Civil Servant of the Company can entertain. Why then are not they, so far as is consistent with their other avocations and duties, learning to devote some leisure hours in each week, in order to learn the use of arms, and to form themselves into Corps, under the authority of the Government, for the purpose of adding to your European strength in India, and preparing themselves, in case of the last extremity, to sacrifice their lives in defence of those interests upon which every thing essential in life must depend? This is an advantage which, in the day of difficulty, no other European nation but ourselves have the means of resorting to."

THE 3RD JANUARY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 21st December 1798.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, considering that the due administration of the internal Government and affairs of the Company in Bengal requires that no Civil Servant should be nominated to certain offices of trust and responsibility until it shall have been ascertained that he is sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council, and the several languages, the knowledge of which is requisite for the due discharge of the respective functions of such offices: His Lordship in Council hereby apprizes the Civil Servants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1st January 1801, no servant will be deemed eligible to any of the offices hereinafter mentioned, until he shall have passed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined) in the laws

and regulations, and in the languages, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indispensable qualification for such respective office.

The languages, a knowledge of which will be considered requisite in the several offices in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, are:—

For the office of Judge or Register of any Court of Justice, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, or Benares—the Hindoostanee and the Persian languages.

For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Salt Agent, in the Provinces of Bengal or Orissa—the Bengali language.

For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Agent for the provision of Opium, in the Provinces of Behar or Benares—the Hindoostanee language.

With regard to the laws and regulations, the examination will take place with respect to those laws and regulations which may relate to the duties or the conduct of the business of the respective offices already enumerated.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has given this previous intimation to the Civil Servants of this Establishment, in order that every servant whose views may be directed to the succession to any of the situations above mentioned, may have sufficient time to qualify himself for passing the prescribed examination whenever he may be called upon for that purpose.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd January 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorize the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the Collectors of Revenue in the several Zillahs, to receive, until further orders, all Bills of Exchange that shall have been accepted under the authority of Government, in payment of subscriptions to the Decennial Loan, at par, deducting interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum for the time that the bills may have to run before they will become due.

Notice is further given that the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue, and the Paymasters of the Civil, Military, and

Marine Departments have been authorized to receive subscriptions to the Decennial Loan, for any even sum of not less than Sicca Rs. 4,000, and to transfer all arrears of pay and salary (whether the same shall have been advertised for payment in the *Gazette* or not), and also of commission and all other public demands that may be due from their respective departments, in payment of such subscriptions either wholly or in part, upon application being made for that purpose, previously to the close of the Loan on the 20th of February next.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1799.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, 16th February 1799.

The Review of the Artillery this morning at Dum-Dum was highly to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

The appearance of the Corps was soldier-like; the men were quick and expert in the exercise of the guns, and the practice at the Batteries was uncommonly correct. But the Commander-in-Chief observed with peculiar pleasure the forward state of the Golundaaz: the manner in which they are set up, together with the progress they have made in acquiring a knowledge of their duty as Artillerymen in so short a space of time, whilst it manifests the unremitting and zealous attention of Colonel Greene and the other Officers, affords the well-grounded confidence, that the expectation formed of the utility of the establishment will, with the same exertions at other stations as have been shown at the Head-Quarters of the Corps, be ultimately realized to the fullest extent.

The report made by the Commanding Officer of the assistance which he has received from Adjutant Johnston in training the Golundaaz, does great credit to the abilities and assiduity of that Officer.

Extra provisions to be served to the Artillery to-day.

THE 14TH MARCH 1799.

Advertisement.

His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, observing that Pariah Dogs are become exceedingly numerous, and apprehensive that accidents may happen from some of them being mad, request that all persons will keep their Dogs within doors, from the last day of this month of March to the first day of June.

The Justices have, for the public safety, thought proper to order that all Pariah Dogs which shall be found in the streets from the last day of this month to the first of June, be killed; and that a reward of two annas be paid for each head which shall be brought to the Scavengers during the months of April and May.

By order of the Justices,

JOHN MILLER,

First Clerk.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUSTICES,
9th March 1799.

}

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the stone quarries in the Province of Benares, which has been hitherto under the immediate control of the Officers of Government, have been laid open for the use of the Public on condition of the individuals, who may be desirous of supplying themselves with this article, paying a specified tax, according to the size of the stones that may be so quarried; the rates of which will hereafter be published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,

The 9th April 1799.

Secretary.

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 10th April 1799.

Notice is hereby given that all letters, whether Public or Private, for the Grand Army in the Field, are in future to be limited to a small slip of paper not exceeding the one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$ th) of a sheet of quarto-post, rolled (not folded up), which restriction will continue until further notice.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) D. CAMPBELL,

Sub-Secretary.

THE 25TH APRIL 1799.

Minutes of Council of the 17th April 1799.

The Vice-President in Council having accepted of the proposals offered by Mr. W. Fairlie for supplying and feeding elephants and camels for the service of the Army under this Presidency for three years

from the 1st of May next, the following is an abstract of the terms of this contract:—

The elephants and camels kept under the present existing contract (in number 200 elephants and 90 camels) are, after being surveyed as prescribed by the public advertisement of the 7th of last month, to be delivered over to the new contractor, and whatever in number of elephants and camels shall be delivered short of the above number, from whatever cause such deficiency may have arisen, or whatever elephants or camels shall be required to complete the establishment of 200 elephants and 90 camels, the new contractor is to furnish, in such manner as it is specified, all deficiencies that were to be supplied under former contracts, in consideration of which, he will be entitled to receive from the former contractor, on the first of May next, or within ten days next succeeding the several surveys, the sum of Sicca Rs. 750 for each deficient elephant, and Sicca Rs. 150 for each deficient camel. Should Government hereafter think fit to increase the number of elephants and camels beyond what is now proposed, the contractor is to engage to supply the number required in the same manner as to times, and subject to the same conditions, as are specified in a former contract, which was entered into with Mr. J. Becher.

The following are the rates per month in Sonant Rupees payable in cash, at which Mr. Fairlie has engaged to feed and keep whatever may be the establishment of elephants and camels, constantly completed and supplied with attendants, pads, saddles, ropes, and all other usual gear, taking upon himself the risk of all casualties, whether in peace or war, wheresoever there may be occasion for their services with any part of the Bengal army, as is laid down in the contract concluded with Mr. Becher, and subjecting himself to all the checks, terms, and conditions expressed therein:—

For every elephant attached to troops under this Presidency, and serving in the Hon'ble Company's Provinces, or the Vizier's dominions, comprehending Rohileund and all the other districts of His Excellency's dominions, Sonant Rs. 34 per month

For every camel attached to troops serving as above, Sonant Rs. 11 per month.

For every elephant attached to troops serving beyond the Company's and Vizier's dominions, as above defined, Sonant Rs. 40 per month.

For every camel attached to troops serving beyond the Company's and Vizier's dominions, as above defined, Sonant Rs. 13 per month.

Whatever camels may be required either to complete the establishment or to replace such casualties as may hereafter arise, are to be at

the expense of the contractor, until they shall arrive at the stations where the deficiency may happen to be, and until they shall be surveyed and approved of by the Commanding Officers.

No new elephants, either to supply the present deficiencies or to replace casualties, will be received into the service, except such as are from Chittagong, or the country to the southward of that province.

All elephants and camels which shall be retained in the service from the existing present contract, and all such as shall hereafter be received into the service, are, as soon as surveyed and approved of, to be marked in such a manner as Government or the Commander-in-Chief may direct, and the contractor is to be held responsible to the full amount of his contract penalty that he does not sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any such elephant or camel, until the same shall be condemned or regularly discharged the service.

Messrs. Bernard M'Callum and Archibald Kelso are Mr. Fairlie's sureties, and are to be bound jointly and separately with him for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of his contract.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 1st MAY 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 29th April 1799.

The following plan of a Loan, having received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, is published by order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council:—

Notice is hereby given

First.—That Subscription Books shall be opened on the 1st of May next, to be closed on or before the 30th of June following, by the Sub-Treasurer, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue, the Commercial Residents and Salt Agents, for a loan for any sum in even hundreds of not less than Sicca Rs. 4,000, on obligations irredeemable for ten years from and after the 1st of January 1800, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and upon the following terms:—

Secondly.—That the interest shall be paid annually at the option of the lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in cash at the Presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at the exchange of two shillings and six pence the Sicca Rupee, and payable fifteen months after date.

Thirdly.—That the principal shall be paid at the expiration of the above-mentioned term of ten years at the option of the lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in cash at the Presidency, or

by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, at the same rate of exchange of two shillings and six pence the Sicca Rupee, payable fifteen months after date; but reserving to the Hon'ble Court an option of postponing payment of the bills so to be drawn for the principal for one or two years longer, upon paying interest thereon half-yearly, to be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from and after the term of the expiration of fifteen months from the date of the bills to the day of payment; provided that persons who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal in Bengal, shall signify such desire in writing to the Accountant General, twelve months previous to the expiration of the term of the loan; and provided also, that the Governor General in Council shall in this latter case have an option of postponing the payment of the principal for one or two years after the expiration of the term of the loan, upon paying interest thereon annually, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum to the day of payment.

Fourthly.—That the subscriptions shall be payable by monthly instalments in sums of not less than Sicca Rs. 400 at a time, and in the proportion of not less than—

15	per cent	in or for the month of May.
15	„	in June.
15	„	in July.
15	„	in August.
10	„	in September.
10	„	in October.
10	„	in November.
10	„	in December.
<hr/>		
100		
<hr/>		

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 17TH MAY 1799.

Minutes of Council, Fort William, 17th May 1799.

Advices having been received of the capture of Seringapatam by assault, on the 4th instant, by the army under the Command of General Harris; resolved, that the following copy of a letter published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, announcing this brilliant and important conquest, be published in General Orders, and that a Royal Salute be fired on the glorious event from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the other stations of the Army.

Resolved further, that three vollies of small arms be fired this evening by the European Troops in Fort William.

“ My Lord,

“ I have the pleasure to inform you that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam, and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tippoo Sultan fell in the assault; two of his sons, the Sultan Padshaw and Moyen-ood-deen, are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling; our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship details hereafter.

(Sd.) GEORGE HARRIS.”

Published by order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) G. H BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 30TH MAY 1799.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 18th May 1799.]

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having this day received from the Commander-in-Chief of the allied army in the field the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander-in-Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army, which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favor of Providence, the justice of our cause and the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised

the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the Military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, in restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies an increasing source of her prosperity, fame, and power.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. WEBBIE,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 27TH JUNE 1799.

Garrison Orders, Fort St. George, 3rd June 1799.

His Majesty's 10th and 51st Regiments and the Madras Militia to be under arms at half past four to-morrow morning, and to form a square on the General Parade for the purpose of receiving the standard of the late Tippoo Sultan taken on the 14th May in the Fort of Seringapatam, and also the colours of the French Republic taken on the same day from the French Corps, in the service of that Prince, and arrived at this Presidency under charge of Lieutenant Harris, of His Majesty's 74th Regiment.

The Flank Companies of His Majesty's 10th Regiment will meet Lieutenant Harris before five o'clock at the bridge leading to the Wallajah gate, and after the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has passed into the Fort, they will escort the Standard and Colours to the centre of the Parade, where they will be received with presented arms.

The Standard and Colours having been presented to the Governor General, His Lordship will proceed with them to the Church, and after they have been deposited at the altar, the Flank Companies will return and take up their stations on the parade.

Prayers being over, a royal salute will be fired from the walls of the garrison, answered by the ships in the roads and followed by three volleys from the troops.

The Governor General having passed out of the fort, the troops are to return to their barracks, and two days' batta will be distributed to all the Non-Commissioned and Privates in garrison.

Major Taswell will continue the Madras Militia under arms to-morrow morning, and their new colours will be presented to them by the Right Hon'ble Lady Clive.

The troops having paraded in conformity to the above orders, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, attended by the Body Guard, alighted from his carriage upon the Parade at ten minutes past five o'clock. Lord and Lady Clive, Mrs. Harris and family, arrived a few minutes after, and the whole of the Civil and Military Officers were now assembled, either upon the Parade or in the balconies and windows of the adjacent houses, which with the ramparts, streets, and all the avenues leading to the Fort, were crowded with innumerable spectators, Natives and Europeans.

The Standard of Tippoo Sultan borne by Lieutenant Harris, and the Colours of the French Republic carried by Majors Beatson and Allan, followed by the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 10th Regiment, having now entered the square, were received with presented arms and the different bands, playing a solemn march. On Lieutenant Harris approaching within a few paces of the Governor General, he addressed His Lordship in the following words:—"This Standard and these Colours taken from the enemy, under the consummate wisdom of your Lordship's Councils, by the brave army commanded by Lieutenant General Harris, His Excellency has honored me by committing to my charge and directing that I should lay them at your Lordship's feet." His Lordship instantly embraced Lieutenant Harris, and in an impressive manner which excited the liveliest emotions of joy and gratitude in the spectators delivered his sentiments to the following effect:—

"The zeal, perseverance, and manly fortitude of your father, and the matchless conduct of that gallant army which under his command has relieved these possessions from the peril of foreign invasion and restored us to a state of security and repose, have already received my cordial acknowledgments and obtained the just tribute of public gratitude and admiration. It remains for us to turn our hearts to the author

of all these signal blessings, and at the feet of the altar to offer up our humble thanksgivings to the Giver of Victory and the Guardian of the cause of Justice, Virtue, and Faith."

The Governor General then proceeded to the Church, where the Standard and the Colours were deposited at the altar. Solemn thanks having been offered to Almighty God for having crowned our arms with such signal success, His Lordship returned to the Parade, when Major Allan unexpectedly addressed him in these words—

"I have particular satisfaction on this memorable occasion in having it in my power to present your Lordship with a sword, worn by Tippoo Sultan, a token which I trust your Lordship will regard as a mark of my personal respect, as well as a memorial of that glorious achievement which the army has accomplished under your Lordship's auspices."

His Lordship, as nearly as we can recollect, made this reply—

"The gift is peculiarly acceptable from an Officer distinguished throughout the whole campaign by the most meritorious exertions of activity and valour, and particularly at the close of it by the most generous efforts of humanity and compassion; I shall always remember with pleasure the personal kindness of such a character towards myself, and I am happy to take this public opportunity of expressing my sense of those manly and amiable qualities which have appeared with such lustre, not only in the moment of difficulty and danger, but in that of Victory and Conquest."

THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

[From the Madras Newspapers, 21st and 24th August 1799.]

Garrison Orders, Fort St. George, 20th August 1799.

The troops in garrison to be under arms to-morrow morning at half past five o'clock to receive His Excellency Meer Allum Bahadur, Ambassador from His Highness the Subadar of the Deccan.

His Excellency will enter at the St. George's Gate, and be received with presented arms by His Majesty's 51st Regiment, which will form a street leading from the gate to the General Parade.

The 2nd Division, 1st European Regiment, will fall in on the left of the 51st, and the Madras Militia under Major Taswell will form a continuation of the street to the front of the Admiralty House.

The Madras Battalion will march in at the Wallajah Gate, and form a street round by the front of the Arsenal to the Admiralty House.

A salute of seventeen guns to be fired on His Excellency's entering the Fort, and the troops to continue under arms until he passes out, when he will again be saluted with the same number of guns.

The troops having been drawn out in conformity to the above orders, and William Petrie, Esq., and E. Fallowfield, Esq., Members of the Council, having proceeded with an escort of the Body Guard to conduct His Excellency Meer Allum from his house to the fort, His Excellency, together with his son Meer Dawran, and with a numerous train of attendants, entered at St. George's Gate about seven o'clock, and was immediately saluted with seventeen guns; and, on his arrival at the Admiralty House, was met in the verandah by the Governor General, Lord Clive, Vice Admiral Rainier, Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Brathwaite; the whole of the Naval and Military Officers and gentlemen of the Civil Service at the Presidency having previously taken their seats in the great hall. His Excellency and Meer Dawran having received the usual compliments on their introduction, were conducted by the Governor General, Lord Clive, and Vice Admiral Rainier to the upper end of the hall, and placed in a chair under a pavillion erected for the occasion, and, in compliment to the Nizam, covered with yellow velvet, being the colour appropriated at the Court of Hyderabad to His Highness the Nizam.

His Excellency remained in conversation with the Governor General for more than half an hour, when His Lordship presented him and Meer Dawran utter of roses and beetle-nut, upon which His Excellency took his leave with the same ceremonies and compliments as at his entrance.

Previously to the visit of His Excellency the Ambassador from the Subadar of the Deccan, the Governor General held a levee, at which all the gentlemen of the Settlement attended.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1799.

Fort William, 15th September 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General arrived this morning at Fort William.

His Lordship attended by his suite embarked from Fort St. George on the 5th instant on the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Earl Howe*, and arrived on the 12th instant at Kedgere, from whence His Lordship proceeded to Fort William in one of the Hon'ble Company's Schooners, which had been prepared for his accommodation.

The *Earl Howe* was accompanied to the Sandheads by His Majesty's Ship *La Sybille*.

His Lordship was attended by His Body Guard from the Gardens where he landed, and on the borders of the Esplanade he was met by the Corps of Calcutta Cavalry.

His Lordship escorted by those Corps proceeded to Fort William, and was met at the gates of the fort by His Excellency Sir Alured Clarke, Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, and by Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Officers of the Staff attended His Excellency the Hon'ble the Vice President and Deputy Governor.

On His Lordship's arrival in the Fort the usual salute was fired from the ramparts. All the troops in garrison were drawn up in a street, through which His Lordship passed.

From the Fort His Lordship proceeded towards the Government House, in the front of which the Calcutta Militia were drawn up in a street, through which His Lordship passed to the Government House.

On His Lordship's arrival at the Government House, he received the compliments of the Members of the Supreme Council and many of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement.

THE 3RD OCTOBER 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th September 1799.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the letter addressed to His Lordship on the 28th instant by the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta at the meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, and the possible inconvenience to which some of the subscribers of last year might be subject, in consequence of the unexpected change of circumstances which has since taken place, has thought proper, with a view of providing for the receipt and remittance of all voluntary contributions in the current year for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and of affording an easy means of relief from the operation of the late tax on income to all persons who may think proper to avail themselves of it, to publish for general information a copy of His Lordship's late correspondence with the Committee, together with the following Resolutions of His Lordship in Council, similar to those which were passed on the same occasion last year.

To the Right Hon'ble Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General, Fort William.

MY LORD,—We, the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta at the public meeting held at the Theatre on the 17th of July 1798, adverting to the Resolutions then entered into for the purpose of promoting voluntary contributions in this country for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and to the consideration that several gentlemen have subscribed certain sums for that purpose to be paid annually during the war, beg leave to request that your Lordship will give such directions as may appear most proper to provide for the receipt and remittance of those subscriptions, as well as of such other voluntary contributions as may be entered into for the same purpose in the current year.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful Servants,

(Sd.)	THOS. GRAHAM.
„	C. W. BLUNT.
„	W. N. CAMERON.
„	J. P. GARDINER.
„	W. BURROUGHS.
„	C. F. MARTYN.
„	THOS. MYERS.
„	CHARLES COCKERELL.
„	G. HATCH.

CALCUTTA, }
The 28th September 1799. }

To the Committee appointed by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta at the Public Meeting held at the Theatre on the 7th July 1798.

GENTLEMEN,—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having communicated to the Board your letter addressed to His Lordship under date the 28th instant, I am directed by His Lordship in Council to signify to you that he highly approves of the measure which you have suggested, and that he will accordingly give the necessary orders to the proper Officers under this Presidency.

2. I am further directed by His Lordship in Council to inform you that, advert^ging to the c^on^sideration that some of the subscribers who entered into annual contributions last year may have been regulated in regard to the extent of their subscriptions by a view of the whole of their respective means, while the late Statute imposing a tax of ten per cent. on such part of their income as may be derived from funds in England could not have been at that time within their contemplation, and being desirous to do everything in his power to guard against the possibility of a proceeding so honorable to the loyalty, public spirit, and wisdom of the British inhabitants of this Settlement being attended with unexpected pressure or inconvenience to any subscriber, His Lordship proposes to advise the Right Hon^{ble} the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, of the circumstances under which the subscriptions were made, and to request that orders may be given to the proper Officers in England to consider the voluntary contributions of the subscribers at this Presidency as applicable in the first instance to cover the tax upon income to which they may be respectively liable in England; provided that each respective subscriber who may think proper to avail himself of this mode of being indemnified from the operation of that tax, shall signify a desire to that effect in writing at the time of payment of his subscription, in case it shall be paid in cash in Bengal; or in case of its being discharged by Bills on England, by a clause in the body, or note on the back of such Bills.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to the Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
The 28th September 1799. }

THE 17TH OCTOBER 1799.

Police Office, 11th October 1799.

A Dawk Peon, who was discharged for misconduct from the Post Office some time in the month of January 1799, having this day been

apprehended, charged with having secreted and destroyed several Europe letters prior and subsequent to August 1798, and stealing from out of a letter or a small packet a very highly finished miniature picture of a lady which it is supposed has been forwarded from England to some person in Bengal, it is requested that any lady or gentleman who may have expected to receive such a miniature prior to January 1799, will either attend or give information at this Office, where the picture is at present deposited.

THE 24TH OCTOBER 1799.

Notice is hereby given that His Majesty's Justices of the Peace will receive proposals of contract which must be delivered sealed to their first Clerk, Mr. John Miller, within one week from this date, for levelling, dressing, and making in puckah, within the least possible time, the road forming the eastern boundary of the town, commonly called the Bytaconnah Road, and commencing from the Russapugla Road, at the corner of Chowringhee, and terminating at Chitpore Bridge.

The whole of the road to be raised where it may require it, and levelled and dressed with earth, and the ditches on both sides throughout to be excavated and properly sloped. The centre part of the road to be 32 feet in breadth and to be composed of two bricks laid flat and covered with three inches of well burnt koah; the road to have a gentle declivity from the centre to the ditches.

The proposals to state at what rate the work will be done per 1,000 feet, and to specify the names of two respectable and sufficient securities, who will become bound for the performance of the contract.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Police Office.

By order of the Justices,

JOHN MILLER,

First Clerk.

POLICE OFFICE ;
CALCUTTA, }
The 23rd October 1799.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 24TH OCTOBER 1799.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons who were made prisoners of war by the French, and from whom paroles were taken, have been exchanged, and will be furnished with the requisite certificates on application to the Secretary to the Government.—

NAME.	DATE OF PAROLE.	RANK OR SITUATION.
Robert Fergusson ...	Port North West, Isle of France, 20th May 1799	Officer of <i>Endeavour</i> .
Benjamin Brown ...	8th Nivose, 6th year, French Republic at Batavia	Commander of <i>Greenwich</i>
Martin Bolam .	Ditto ditto ...	1st Officer of <i>Greenwich</i> .
J. H. Lawrence . .	Ditto ditto, answering to 29th December 1797	Commander of <i>Brisk</i> .
William Garden ...	Ditto ditto . . .	Lieutenant of <i>Brisk</i> .
Kenneth McQueen ...	On Board Luni, the 3rd Germinal, 7th year French Republic.	Officer of <i>Princess of Wales</i> .
George Foote ...	Ditto ditto ...	Lieutenant, 2nd Battery, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, Madras Establishment, taken on <i>Princess of Wales</i>
Robert Sadler ...	Ditto ditto ...	Officer of <i>Princess of Wales</i>
Robert Holl ..	Soosoo Roads, 27th February 1799	Unknown.
John Taylor ...	Ditto 18th February 1799 ..	Ditto.
Nathaniel Shepherdson --	Ditto 19th February 1799 .	Ditto.

Notice is further given that the three persons under-mentioned, who left the French Islands by the permission of General Malartie, and also the several British subjects captured by the French National Frigate *La Forte* off the Sandheads in the ships *Yarmouth*, *Chance*, and *Recovery*, and subsequently landed from the *Recovery* at Caringa and Fort St. George, have also been exchanged, and will be furnished with the requisite certificates on application to the Secretary to the Government.—

Jeremiah Rinsie, Officer of the *Yarmouth*.

John Thompson, Officer of the *Khoda Buksh*.

John Roberts, Officer of the *Anna Maria*.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

*Minutes of Council in the Public Department, under date Fort William,
the 9th October 1799.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the present Establishment of the Office of the Secretary to the Government, has been pleased to order that instead of a Secretary to the Government and four Sub-Secretaries, the Establishment shall in future consist of a Chief Secretary to the Government and of four Secretaries, *viz.*, one Secretary for the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department; one Secretary for the Public Department; one Secretary for the Judicial and Revenue Department; and one Secretary for the Military Department.

Letters and applications of the description of those heretofore addressed to the Secretary to the Government, or to the Sub-Secretaries of the respective departments, are in future to be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government, or to the Secretary to the Department to which the business may belong. Answers will be returned by the Chief Secretary to the Government, or by the Secretary to the Department, to which the letters or applications may be addressed.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments —

Mr G. H. Barlow, Chief Secretary to the Government.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary to the Government
in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department

Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Secretary to the Government, in the Public
Department.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker, Secretary to the Government, in the
Judicial and Revenue Department.

Lieutenant L. Hook, Secretary to the Government, in the Military
Department.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in
Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1799.

Fort William, Public Department, 28th October 1799.

All Public Officers who are authorized to receive subscriptions to the Eight per cent. Loan to be opened on the first of November, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly register of subscriptions at their respective treasuries; and also a weekly register of receipts granted by them respectively for payments made on account of that loan.

Published by order of the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Secretary to the Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 4TH DECEMBER 1799.

The following Extracts of a Despatch from the Hon^{ble} Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay, to the Right Hon^{ble} the Governor General, dated the 13th of November 1799, and received this morning, are published by His Lordship's directions.

(Sd.) W. KIRKPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. in the Political Dept.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Alexander Davidson, Prize Master of the Corvette La Surprise, to the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Esq., dated Bombay, the 12th November 1799.

I have, agreeably to my instructions from Captain Alexander of His Majesty's Ship *Brave*, to inform you of my arrival here, in charge of the French Republican *Corvette La Surprise*, prize to the *Brave*.

This *Corvette* was proceeding from the Isle of France towards Europe, with General DeBrie, and two Mahomedan Ambassadors from the late Tippoo Sultan to the French Republic, who sailed from Tranquebar some months ago, as you no doubt are well informed of.

There is great reason to believe that there was and perhaps still may be presents to a considerable amount in charge of these Ambassadors for the French Directory.

I enclose a list of the passengers on board the *Surprise* at the time of her capture, with those who are still on board, and request you would order the proper Officers to take charge of them

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 4TH DECEMBER 1799.

Declaration of Aga Mahomed Beh Barry, Bombay, 12th November 1799.

(Enclosed in the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan's Letter to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General.)

In pursuance of instructions from the Hon'ble the Governor, I went this day in company with Mr. Lovett on board the French Ship *La Surprise*, captured by His Majesty's Ship *Brave*, to make certain enquiries of two Ambassadors (now prisoners on board) from the late Tippoo Sultan, to the Directory of France. Their names are Mohummud Bismillah and Abdurraheem.

Mohummud Bismillah I first conferred with, and gave the account of the expedition in his own words. We are, says he, or were, servants of Tippoo Sultan, by whose directions we were proceeding to France in charge of some presents of jewels, but put into the Island of Seychelles in distress. Shortly after, an English Frigate called the *Brave*, Captain Alexander, arrived at the same place to water, and after a few shots, took possession of the French *Corvette*. We were then seized on shore by the captors, who enquired what object we had in view in going to France; we answered that we were servants of Tippoo Sultan, and that we were proceeding by his orders to bring back twenty-seven mechanics and artisans. They next made enquiries about letters and jewels. We answered that we had burnt them.

I here interrupted the speaker by observing, that the Governor had received secret intelligence of the embassy from the very day on which it set out, together with the names of the Ambassadors, and a list of presents valued at two crores of Rupees. The value, he said, they were themselves unacquainted with, but their description was as follows :—Five Sirpeaches, five Jeegahs, five Necklaces, and five Rings.

I answered, this evasive kind of talking was of no use; that Tippoo was gone and the Company become his inheritors; his dominions and possessions of all kinds had passed into their hands; that as to burning the jewels that was impossible; that they would find their own interest the most effectually secured by an unreserved confession of the facts, and entire surrender of the property; that it was the best advice I could give them; that in no one instance had the English given any of that late Sultan's adherents cause to repent of their having relied upon their honor and justice, or of having behaved as became them in their new relations, but that such as had rendered the most unconditional submissions had not failed to meet with distinctions and rewards.

The only reply he gave to this was, that he had thrown the jewels into the sea.

I here remonstrated with him upon the duplicity he betrayed, and the unbecoming inconsistency of his own accounts, to say in one moment that he had destroyed them by fire, and in the next that he had thrown them into the sea. To cut the matter short, said I, I shall tell you what your best friend would advise you. Give up the jewels without further prevarication, and hope for everything from the consideration and munificence of the Governor, indulge not the chimerical idea of being able to retain this property, provoke not the power which has your fortunes at its disposal, from whose resentment you have only to expect ignominy and disgrace; and recollect that the measures which your blind obstinacy now urges, and which a timely confession will fully avert, must infallibly lead to both.

At these words he called to his colleague, who was in the cabin below, and begged I would repeat what I had said to him, but several gentlemen being present, they only came to the determination of consulting together this night on what was best to be done, and desired me to come on board next day, when they promised to give me a final answer, and relate the case in every respect as it really stood. Mr. Lovett was present during the whole of this conference

(True translation)

(Sd.) J. H. LOVETT,
Department P. T. to Government.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 12TH DECEMBER 1799.

This day despatches have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Collins, resident at the Court of Dowlut Roy Scindia, dated Camp near Kanouth, 2nd December, containing the intelligence that on that morning Vizier Ally had been delivered into the custody of Lieutenant Colonel Collins, and placed under strict confinement.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER 1799.

HIS Majesty's Ship *La Sybille* is arrived off the Sandheads of the River Hooghly for the protection of the trade of this port.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 15TH JANUARY 1800.

A Proclamation by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for a general Thanksgiving for the late signal and important successes obtained by the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty and of His Allies, and for the ultimate and happy establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British Possessions in India.

We, the Governor General in Council, entertaining a deep and devout sense of the happy deliverance of His Majesty's dominions in Europe, as well as of the British Possessions in India, from the destructive designs of the enemy; and taking into our most serious consideration the indispensable duty which we owe to Almighty God for the signal interposition of His Good Providence, manifested by the blessing recently bestowed on the energy and valour of the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty and of His Allies in various parts of the Globe; as well as by the prosperous issue of the late just and necessary war in Mysore, by the conclusion and settlement of peace in the Peninsula of India; and by the ultimate establishment of the tranquillity and security of the British Possessions subject to our superintendence, direction, and control; have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation; hereby appointing and ordering that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His mercies, be observed on the sixth day of February next, throughout all such of the British Possessions in India as these our orders shall have reached previous to the said day, and in such of the British Possessions as these our orders may not have reached previous to the sixth day of February next, on such day as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said Thanksgiving, by the Governor in Council, or by the Principal Magistrate, or Civil Officer, or, at Military Stations, by the Commanding Officer, respectively exercising the chief authority therein; and we do hereby order and direct the several and respective Governments and Presidencies in India, and all the Officers and Servants, Civil and Military, in the service of His Majesty, and of the East Indian Company, and all British subjects residing or being within the territories and dominions subject to our general powers of superintendence, direction and control, to observe the said Thanksgiving in the most public, solemn, and religious manner.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1800.

Minutes of Council, 11th February 1800.

Ordered that the thanks of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be given to the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, for the excellent sermon by him preached before His Lordship at the New Church of Calcutta on the 6th day of February, the day of general Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that Mr. Buchanan be desired to print the said sermon.

Ordered that the Chief Secretary do communicate the said order to Mr. Buchanan.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 6TH MARCH 1800.

Military Intelligence, General Orders, 15th February 1800.

The Commander-in-Chief received much satisfaction from the Review of the Artillery at Dum-Dum this morning, the appearance of the Corps was soldier-like, and having in recollection that a large proportion of recruits has lately been incorporated with the European part of it, and the small number of Officers present for training them, their expertness in gun exercise, particularly in the well-directed fire of the curtain and moving targets, and the correctness of the practice at the batteries, far surpassed his expectation.

The Commander-in-Chief had occasion to express his approbation of the 1st Division of Golandaz last year, and, he observes with particular pleasure, the great improvement they have made since, and the forward state of discipline which the 2nd Division has attained in so short a time, are circumstances highly creditable to Colonel Green and the rest of the Artillery Officers, affording at the same time strong proofs of their professional abilities, and of their zealous and constant attention to their duty.

THE 27TH MARCH 1800.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 8th March 1800.]

The Address of the British Inhabitants of Ceylon, to the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—We, the British inhabitants of Columbo, beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on your return to the ordinary seat of your Government, and on the happy termination of that series of rapid and brilliant success, which, directed by the wise and vigorous counsels of your Lordship, has consolidated and confirmed the British power in India.

Particularly dependant, as this Island is, on the general strength and stability of the Empire, we could not but feel a peculiar interest in the great cause of our country; nor could we view, without singular satisfaction, the result of that masterly conduct which secured to us the effective alliance of the Nizam, and brought into field with unparalleled celerity an army whose heroic achievements have surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

We are happy in reflecting that the unexampled prosperity with which Divine Providence has blessed the exertions of the army, has been no less the reward of justice, moderation, and forbearance, than of wisdom, promptitude, and valour; and that those resources which your Lordship called forth with so much energy were employed in the just punishment of unequivocal, though insidious aggression.

We sincerely trust that your Lordship will enjoy, during the remainder of your Government, a continuance of that prosperous and splendid career which has hitherto distinguished it; that you will receive, in the veneration and attachment of those you govern, the just return for the many advantages you have procured for them; and that your example will prove to all those who may be entrusted with the interests of Britain in India an efficacious lesson of rectitude, vigilance, and ability.

We have the honor to be, with most profound respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's humble and obedient Servant,

(Signed by the British Inhabitants)

COLUMBO,

The 4th November 1799. }

To the British Inhabitants of Columbo.

GENTLEMEN,—Your congratulations on my return to this Presidency, and your public declarations of personal good will towards me, demand my most cordial acknowledgments.

Your zealous participation in the glorious triumph of the allied arms in Mysore, confirms my confidence in your loyalty and public spirit, and affords the most satisfactory assurance of your active assistance in any service which may require your co-operation in the common cause of the British Empire and of the civilized world.

The progress of our victories in various parts of the globe, combined with the moderation and equity of our views, have opened the happy prospect of general and permanent security against the destructive projects of the enemy.

Whatever may be the issue of the present crisis, I am satisfied that His Majesty may rely with safety on the ability, firmness and integrity of those hands in which he has placed the immediate Government of the valuable Island of Ceylon.

It will be a constant object of my care to co-operate in every measure which can tend to secure your tranquillity, or to promote your interests.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 7th January 1800. }

(Sd.) MORNINGTON.

THE 2ND APRIL 1800.

Notice is hereby given that the Collectors of Revenue, the Commercial Residents, and Salt Agents, are directed to close their subscription books for the eight per cent. loan immediately on the arrival of this Notification at their respective stations, and to transmit without delay to the Accountant General registers of the subscriptions which may have been entered in such books subsequent to the transmission of the last registers.

The Sub-Treasurer has been directed to close the subscription book at the General Treasury.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt, Public Dept.

The following extract of Minutes of Council under date the 4th January 1788, and copy of the General Orders of the 14th of the same month, are ordered to be republished for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Extract Minutes of Council, Fort William, 4th January 1788.

Resolved that after the 1st of March next, no persons in the Civil or Military service of the Company shall be allowed to proceed from the Company's Provinces beyond Buxar without the Governor's Pass, to be produced to the Commanding Officer at that Post, unless such persons are under orders, which appear either in the *Gazette*, or by an official signature, to proceed to the stations beyond that place, or unless they should be returning to their stations after the expiration of leave of absence.

The same order respects Europeans in general, who are not in the service.

General Orders issued by EARL CORNWALLIS, 14th January 1788.

All Officers, Military Surgeons, and other persons belonging to the army, proceeding from the Presidency to stations beyond Buxar, in consequence of the Minutes of Council of the 4th instant, are to apply to the Adjutant General for an authenticated copy of the orders on which they proceed; and when, from one of the intermediate stations, to the Commanding Officer thereof.

(True copies)

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 3RD APRIL 1800.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received any day previous to the 15th of May next by the Chief Secretary to the Government from any person or persons, European or Native, who will undertake to deliver at Chandpaul Ghaut or Sand Ghaut, near Fort William,

on account of the Hon'ble Company, three lakhs of maunds of coarse gravel from Beerbhoom and Midnapore, or any proportion of that quantity not less than three thousand maunds. The delivery of the quantity specified in the proposals, to be completed on or before the 1st of December next.

For every one hundred maunds of eighty sicca weight to the seer of Beerbhoom gravel delivered at either of the before-mentioned ghauts, the person so delivering it will receive from the Acting Executive Officer of Fort William a certificate, which will be countersigned by the Chief Engineer entitling him to the immediate receipt of fifteen sicca rupees, and in like manner for the same delivery of every one hundred maunds of Midnapore gravel, thirteen sicca rupees, payable at the Office of the Military Paymaster General.

No proposal will be received after the said 15th May, nor any gravel after the 1st of December next.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Advertisement.

Conformably to the Notification contained in the *Gazette* of the 18th of April 1799, the following rates of duty payable on stones which may be excavated from the quarries in the Province of Benares are published for general information :—

On the under-mentioned eight descriptions of stones, at whichever quarry excavated, the duty to be as follows :—

DESCRIPTION OF STONES.	RATES OF DUTY.
	Rs. A.
Dhoka, or small stones of various dimensions, usually sold by the hundred maunds, per 100 maunds ...	2 4
<i>Kathoo, or Sugarcane Mill Stones.</i>	
1st sort, called Burheea, per stone ...	8 0
2nd „ „ Surkee, „ ...	7 0
3rd „ „ Kolhoobindia Ghul, per stone ...	5 0
Janta, a species of hand mill stones, per 100 pieces	12 0
Chuekec, per 100 pieces ...	6 4
Sil „ „ ...	4 14
Sil 2nd sort, less than a foot in breadth, per piece ...	3 1

On all other descriptions of stones, the duty to be regulated by their solid contents in length, breadth, and thickness, as follows:—

	A. P.
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore, and not exceeding in their solid contents four cubic feet, at per cubic foot	2 8
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore above four and not exceeding five cubic feet, at per cubic foot	4 0
Stones quarried at Chunar and Ghazeepore exceeding five cubic feet, at per cubic foot	5 0
Stones quarried at Mirzapore, of whatever dimensions, at per cubic feet	2 6

Published by order of the Board of Revenue,

The 18th April 1800. (Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secretary.

THE 24TH APRIL 1800.

This morning despatches were received by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from His Excellency Sir William Sidney Smith, dated the 1st February 1800, from the Ottoman Camp at El Arish, announcing that a convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French Army under the command of General Kleber had been concluded by Commissioners appointed on the part of His Highness the Grand Vizier and General Kleber; and that on the 31st of January, the ratification of the convention was exchanged between His Highness the Vizier, and the Commissioners on the part of General Kleber in the presence of Sir William Sidney Smith.

By this convention it was stipulated that the French General should withdraw his garrisons from the several cities and fortresses in the interior of Egypt to the Ports of Alexandria, Rosetta, and Aboukir, from whence the troops were to be transported to France.

Published by command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy to the Govt.

THE 1ST MAY 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General having appointed Monday the 5th of May for the celebration of the Anniversary of the capture of Seringapatam, His Lordship requests the favor of the company of all the gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military service of His Majesty, and of the East India Company, at Breakfast at the Theatre on that morning at half past six o'clock.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
The 30th April 1800.

(Sd.) M. SHAWE,
Aid-de-Camp.

THE 22ND MAY 1800.

Police Office, 19th May 1800.

All Frenchmen and other Natives of countries at war with Great Britain, or in alliance with France, and now residing in Calcutta or its vicinity, who have not already reported themselves, are hereby directed to attend in person and deliver in their names, &c., at the Police Office without delay.

Persons entertaining Foreigners of this description in their service are required to report the same and to give notice when such persons quit, or are dismissed from their service.

No Frenchmen, or other Natives of countries at war with Great Britain, or in alliance with France, and now residing in this town, will be allowed on any account to leave or pass the limits of Calcutta, without the permission of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, for which application is to be made through the Magistrates at the Police Office.

All Frenchmen and other Foreigners of the above description coming from any of the Foreign Settlements to Calcutta, are required to produce at this Office a written permission for their being absent from such Settlement; and are hereby informed that, in the event of their entering the town without such permission, they will be immediately taken into custody.

By order of the Magistrate,

(Sd.) JOHN MILLER,

First Clerk.

THE 17TH APRIL 1800.

Previous to Lieutenant General Stuart's taking his final departure for Europe, he was pleased to issue the following General Order :—

General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Woodford off Anjengo, 16th February 1800.

"On proceeding to Europe and relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army, Lieutenant General Stuart resumes, for the last time, the pleasure of addressing them :—

"The great reputation of the troops under this Presidency has been long on record, and from frequent trials of their courage and discipline, General Stuart has much reason to speak highly of both. In paying the tribute which is due to His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's troops serving on the western side of India, the Commander-in-Chief has to repeat his perfect approbation of their conduct in every instance in which he has had occasion to employ them.

"The zealous and ardent exertion of that part of the army which accompanied the Commander-in-Chief into the field on the late memorable service, is particularly deserving his praise, and he cannot too strongly express the high opinion he entertains of their merit, nor too decidedly declare the obligations which they have, by their good conduct, deserved. These are the sentiments which General Stuart has frequently had the happiness to deliver to this gallant army, and they will never be effaced from his memory. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to assure the army at large, that he will continue to feel a peculiar degree of pleasure in every circumstance that leads to their prosperity, and they may rest satisfied that he has in no case been neglectful of their true interest, but on the contrary his uniform efforts have been directed, since he has had the honor of commanding them, to promote what was really for their advantage, and he has no less strenuously and consciously endeavoured to suppress or reform whatever had a contrary tendency.

"General Stuart wishing earnestly that honor and good fortune may constantly attend the Bombay army, is convinced they will continue by an assiduous discharge of their duty to support the distinction which they have so justly acquired, and despising partial motives for action be ready on all occasions to maintain a full proportion of the British interests in India which they have heretofore shown in so conspicuous a manner.

(Sd.) JAMES STUART.

THE 29TH MAY 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General requests the favor of the company of all the gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military Service of His Majesty and of the Hon'ble the East India Company, at Breakfast, at the Theatre at half past six o'clock on Wednesday the 4th of June, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
The 28th May 1870. }

(Sd.) M. SHAWE,
Aide-de-Camp.

Fort William, Public Department, 29th May 1800.

Notice is hereby given that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to prohibit the establishment of any Lotteries the prizes in which are to be made payable in money, without the express permission of His Lordship in Council.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

Fort William, Public Department, 22nd May 1800.

The Post Master General having represented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council that both Europeans and Natives frequently refuse to receive and pay the postage of letters regularly addressed to them, under various pretences, notice is hereby given that in the event of any persons hereafter refusing to pay the postage on letters or packets addressed to them, measures will be immediately taken to compel them to discharge the amount.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 19TH JUNE 1800.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The 10th Regiment of Native Infantry having arrived at Cawnpore, after an absence from this Presidency of more than three years and a half, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has

great satisfaction in expressing his entire approbation of the exemplary conduct of this distinguished Regiment in the several arduous and important services on which it has been employed in the Peninsula of India during its long absence from these Provinces.

His Lordship in Council is happy to bear this public testimony to the merits of the European Officers under whose command this corps has attained so high a state of discipline, regularity, and order; and he entertains a just sense of the fidelity and attachment to the service manifested by the Native Officers and Private Soldiers of the Regiment throughout the whole period of their laborious duties at Hyderabad, in Mysore, and during their long march from the Deccan to the Province of Oude.

The conduct of the Artillery and Lascars who have been attached to the Regiment during the time of its absence from these Provinces, is equally entitled to commendation.

To perpetuate the memory of the services of the 10th Regiment, to distinguish the individuals who have served in the corps, and to recommend their laudable example to the emulation of the whole native service, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that Honorary Medals be conferred on all the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 10th Regiment, and also on the Lascars belonging to the Artillery attached to that Regiment during the time of its absence from these Provinces.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,

Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 26TH JUNE 1800.

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 26th May 1800.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has deemed himself fortunate in discovering the near connexions of Commandant Syed Ibrahim, who have survived the long captivity and death of that faithful, honorable, and distinguished Officer.

It will be in the recollection of the army that Syed Ibrahim commanded the Tanjore Cavalry in the year 1781, was made prisoner during that year, was repeatedly invited by the late Tippoo Sultan to accept service in Mysore, under the most brilliant promises, and under repeated recommendation of his fellow-prisoners, the British Officers, until their

release in the year 1784; that after the release of the British Officers, Syed Ibrahim Commandant was removed to the Fort of Cowley Droog, where he suffered the hardships of a rigorous confinement and unwholesome food, intended to have produced that acquiescence which the Sultan's invitation had failed to procure.

His Lordship therefore experiences the most cordial gratification in pointing out to the Native troops of this Establishment, the memorable example of attachment and fortitude exhibited by Syed Ibrahim, in resisting the earnest solicitations, in supporting the oppressive cruelty of the late Sultan, and in finally *laying down his life as a sacrifice to the duties of fidelity and honor.*

In order to manifest his respect for the long services, the exemplary virtue, and the impregnable fidelity of Syed Ibrahim, the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct that the amount of *his pay* as Commandant of Cavalry, being fifty-two Pagodas and twenty-one Fanams per month, shall be conferred as a pension for life on his sister, who left her home in the Carnatic to share his misfortunes in captivity, and who was subsequently wounded in the storm of Seringapatam.

In order also to perpetuate His Lordship's sense of Syed's truth and attachment to the Company's service, the Governor in Council has ordered a tomb to be erected to his memory at Cowley Droog, with an establishment of two lamps and a Fakir, for the service of the tomb, according to the rites of his religion.

THE 3RD JULY 1800.

Proclamation by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 2nd July 1800.

Whereas several persons transported as convicts from the British Dominions in Europe to New South Wales, have repaired from New South Wales to Bengal, and have clandestinely established themselves at Calcutta and at other places within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal; such of the said persons who arrived in Bengal previous to the first day of June last are hereby required to leave India before the first day of March 1801, under pain of being apprehended and sent to England in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament with regard to persons resorting to India without license.

All persons having been transported as convicts to New South Wales, and who may be on board of any Ship which may hereafter

touch at any Port or Place within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal, are prohibited from landing in Bengal; any such persons who shall disobey this prohibition shall be forthwith apprehended and sent to England in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament, with regard to persons resorting to India without license.

Convicts escaping from New South Wales previous to the expiration of the period for which they may have been transported, and who may be found within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal, are to be apprehended and detained in custody until opportunity shall offer of returning them to New South Wales.

And the several Magistrates and Officers of Police are hereby required to carry this Proclamation into effect according to its tenor, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 28th instant, the following quantities of grain, &c., will be disposed of by public sale at the Hon'ble Company's granary, in Fort William. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

			Mds.	srs.	chts.
Rice, Patcherry	...	...	857	35	0
„ Ballan	...	...	6,109	5	0
„ Raree	...	...	1,230	0	0
Dhol, Uirur	..	...	10,110	31	0
Tobacco, dried	..	...	1,265	35	0
Turneric	...	..	562	12	9
Wheat, Jemally	...	...	6,750	0	0
Barley	...	..	4,500	0	0
Chillies	...	...	562	38	12
Oil	..	...	562	0	0
Ghee	...	...	1,503	18	0
Sundry other articles.					

Conditions of Sale.

1st.—The grain will be put up in lots, of 500 maunds each lot.

2nd.—The purchasers will be at liberty to inspect the grain in the store rooms previous to the commencement of the sale.

3rd.—One Rupee on each lot to be paid down at the time of sale to bind the bargain.

4th.—The lots to be cleared out within fifteen days from the day of sale, otherwise to be re-sold at the risk and charges of the first purchasers, who are to make good any deficiency on the re-sale, and to forfeit any advantage arising therefrom.

5th.—Any other conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of sale.

A. GREENE,

First Assistant, M. B.

THE 7TH AUGUST 1800.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, the 6th August 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the Notification of the arrival within these Provinces of the three Battalions of Bengal Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, feels a peculiar satisfaction in publishing to the army His Lordship's most cordial approbation of the distinguished services rendered to the British Empire in India by the European and Native Officers and Privates of those gallant and meritorious Corps during the late arduous crisis of public affairs.

His Lordship remarked with the warmest sentiments of gratitude the alacrity and zeal manifested by the Native Officers and Privates in their voluntary embarkation for the Coast of Coromandel at the eve of the late glorious war. After the commencement of the war the exemplary discipline, valour, and steadiness of the Bengal Volunteers were eminently conspicuous on various important occasions; and the Official reports which His Lordship repeatedly received from the Field during his residence at Fort St. George justify him in attributing to the Bengal Volunteers a considerable portion of the glory and honor acquired by the British arms during the brilliant and memorable Campaign in Mysore.

After the reduction of Seringapatam, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council was happy to observe the laudable and unabated exertions of the Bengal Volunteers in accompanying the rapid movements of the army upon the Northern Frontiers of the Dominions of the Rajah of Mysore.

When the service in Mysore had been brought to a conclusion, the conduct of the Bengal Volunteer Battalions in the Northern Circars was

such as to receive the most, honorable testimony of approbation from the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

In addition to these circumstances which have fallen under the immediate observation of the Governor General in Council, the favorable reports which His Lordship has received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the uniform fidelity, attachment, dutiful subordination, and determined courage manifested by these valuable Corps on every emergency, require that His Lordship in Council should confer a mark of honorary distinction on the Bengal Volunteers, for the purpose of commemorating their services and of recommending their example to the imitation of their fellow-soldiers.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to order that Honorary Medals be conferred on all the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the three Battalions of Bengal Volunteers recently returned from the Coast of Coromandel.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,

Secy. to the Govt., Milly. Dept.

THE 21ST AUGUST 1800.

Minutes of Council, Fort William, Public Department, 17th August 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Report be published:—

Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostance and Persian languages by the Junior Civil Servants of the Company, who were directed to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in those languages.

To the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., Governor General in Council.

MY LORD,—Agreeably to the commands of your Lordship in Council, we assembled on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant, for the purpose of examining the Junior Civil Servants of the Company who were ordered by your Lordship to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language.

2. We also examined such of the Civil Servants as had studied the Persian language under Mr. Gilchrist, and expressed a desire to be examined with respect to their progress in that language, under the option given by your Lordship for the present to the students of the Persian language of undergoing or declining examination.

3. The Civil Servants who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in the Hindoostanee language were arranged as follows :—

1st.—The students who regularly attended Mr. Gilchrist and were attached by him to particular classes.

2nd.—The students who, from indisposition or other causes, had not attended Mr. Gilchrist with sufficient regularity to admit of their being attached progressively to the established classes, but who appeared before the Committee to undergo an examination.

3rd.—The Civil Servants who have not undergone an examination.

4. The students of the first description consisted of four classes. The students composing these classes had been progressively attached to them at different periods by Mr. Gilchrist, according to the proficiency which they had made in the language.

5. A separate form of examination was prepared for each class, and the students in each class were examined according to that form.

6. The accompanying Report marked No. 1 contains a Statement of the comparative proficiency of the several students in each of the four classes, agreeably to the opinion of the Committee.

7. The Report also specifies the periods during which the gentlemen included in each class were respectively engaged in the study of the language under Mr. Gilchrist, with such other circumstances as appeared to us necessary to enable your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several students.

8. The gentlemen who compose the second description of students, being in general under different circumstances, no uniform mode of examination could be observed with respect to them. These gentlemen were examined partly in general questions of Grammar, and partly (under a consideration of their respective cases) according to the forms of examination prescribed for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes of the first description of students.

9. The Report No. 2 shows the comparative proficiency of these gentlemen in the Hindoostanee language, according to the opinion of the Committee. This Report also contains a detail of such circum-

stances as it appears to us necessary to state, with a view of enabling your Lordship to form a judgment of the comparative merits and exertions of the several gentlemen who compose this description of students.

10. The Report No. 3 exhibits the names of the gentlemen comprised under the third description of the Civil Servants required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, and contains such information as has come before us regarding the cause of their not attending to be examined, with other particulars respecting them which appeared to us to require your Lordship's notice.

11. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, were the only gentlemen who requested to undergo an examination in the Persian language. The Report No. 4 will show their comparative proficiency according to the opinion of the Committee.

12. Your Lordship having directed it to be intimated to the Committee that not only the gentlemen on whom you might deem it proper to confer prizes or rewards, but also all the students who might appear to the Committee to have made an adequate progress in the Hindoostanee language, should receive the usual allowance for a Moonshee, we have noticed in our Reports the students who appear to us to be entitled to that allowance under the principle prescribed by your Lordship.

13. Having submitted to your Lordship our opinion as to the comparative progress made in the languages by the several gentlemen who were required to attend Mr. Gilchrist, it remains to state our sentiments as to the degree of that progress.

14. The Institution superintended by Mr. Gilchrist did not commence its operation until February 1799.

15. Our duty has compelled us to arrange the students in the First Class in the order in which we have placed them. But we have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that all the gentlemen in this class, without exception, manifested a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language which greatly surpassed our expectations as to its extent and its correctness both with respect to Grammar and Pronunciation.

16. Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Mackenzie, the three gentlemen in the First Class who underwent an examination in the Persian language, appear to us entitled to particular notice, for having, while engaged in the study of the Hindoostanee language, made a very considerable progress in the Persian language.

17. The preceding observations with respect to the progress made by the First Class in the Hindoostanee language are applicable (with

due allowance for the period of study) to a great proportion of the second, third, and fourth classes, particularly to Mr. Trant, who stands first in our Report on the second class, although he did not commence his studies until October last.

18. Several of the gentlemen who compose the second description of students have also made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language. We are concerned, however, that there are others whose names are specified in the Report, respecting whom we are not able to express the same favorable sentiments.

19. From the Report your Lordship will observe that several of the gentlemen have been prevented from pursuing their studies by indisposition; but there are others who are noticed in the Report, who might have prosecuted their studies uninterruptedly, whose progress is very inconsiderable compared with the proficiency of the students in the regular classes of correspondent standing in the service. The inadequate progress made by these gentlemen is, we are persuaded, to be attributed partly to a supposition that they would not be called upon to undergo an examination, but more particularly to their having preferred the desultory unmethodical plan of teaching usually pursued by the Native Moonshees to the regular system of instruction adopted by Mr. Gilchrist. The result of the present examination has removed these erroneous impressions, and we have the most satisfactory grounds for believing that the utmost exertions will be made by the gentlemen in general of whose progress in the language we have not been able to express a favorable opinion to establish a claim to distinction at the next examination which your Lordship may appoint.

20. We are happy to acquaint your Lordship that the gentlemen who were examined by us are entitled to our fullest approbation for their conduct during their examination; we noticed with much satisfaction the existence of the strongest spirit of emulation amongst the students in general to distinguish themselves at the examination; and we are confident that the same laudable spirit, as well as a sense of duty, will continue to animate their exertions (particularly when these shall have been distinguished and rewarded in the manner in the contemplation of your Lordship) and afford an example to all the junior servants which cannot fail to be productive of great public benefit.

21. We cannot conclude this Report without expressing our sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist. That gentleman has been assiduously employed for several years in forming a Grammar and Dictionary of

the Hindoostanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India, and therefore of the most general utility. From the want of a Grammar of this language and the difficulty of its construction, it has been hitherto spoken very imperfectly by Europeans. The literary labors and talents of Mr. Gilchrist have furnished the means of acquiring a knowledge of this language with facility and correctness.

22. With regard to the conduct of Mr. Gilchrist since he was appointed by your Lordship to instruct the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the Hindoostanee language, his proceedings and the information before your Lordship evince that for the last eighteen months (with the exception of a vacation of a fortnight during the Christmas Holidays) he has been employed with the most unremitting assiduity in the prosecution of the duty which your Lordship assigned to him. The great progress in the Hindoostanee language made by the gentlemen who have availed themselves of the benefit of his instruction, in the short period during which he has held his present charge, affords the strongest testimony of Mr. Gilchrist's knowledge of that language, and of his zeal for the diffusion of that knowledge, at the same time that it furnishes ample ground for estimating the great advantages which will result to the Junior Servants from the regular and systematic education in every branch of knowledge connected with their public duties, which they will now receive in the College lately founded by your Lordship at Fort William.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW.

„ J. H. HARINGTON.

„ W. KIRKPATRICK.

„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.

„ W. C. BLAQUIERE

Council Chamber, 29th July 1800.

In consequence of the Report of the Committee, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the following prizes on the under-mentioned gentlemen, as public marks of distinction for the progress which they have respectively made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages:—

HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

First Class.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,600.

Charles Lloyd, Esq. The Second Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,500.

A Third Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,300, adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., deceased since the date of the Report.

Second Class.

William Henry Trant, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,400.

Thomas Fortescue, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,200.

Gordon Forbes, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,000.

Third Class.

John Monekton, Esq. The First Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 1,100.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 900.

James Hunter, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 700.

Fourth Class.

William Morton, Esq. The First Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 800.

David Morrison, Esq. The Second Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 600.

William Byam Martin, Esq. The Third Prize—The sum of Sicca Rs. 500.

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. The First Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,600.

Charles Lloyd, Esq. The Second Prize—A Gold Medal, and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,500

A third Medal and the sum of Sicca Rs. 1,300 adjudged to Lewis Mackenzie, Esq., deceased since the date of the Report.

The prize allotted by the Governor General in Council for the gentleman whose proficiency should entitle him to be placed the third on the list of the first class of the students of the Hindoostanee language, and the prize allotted for the gentleman who should be placed the third on the list of the students of the Persian language, were adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie, according to the Report of the Committee.

The Governor General in Council has learnt with the greatest concern the melancholy event of Mr. Mackenzie's premature decease. His Lordship is pleased to direct that the prizes adjudged to the late Mr. Lewis Mackenzie be delivered to his representatives, as a testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor General in Council of the talents and merits of Mr. Mackenzie, which promised to render his future services useful to the public and honorable to his own character.

The Governor General in Council further directs that the usual allowance for a Moonshee be paid, conformably to the established rules, to the gentlemen to whom prizes have been adjudged, and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen who were examined by the Committee, and whose progress in the Hindoostanee language has been reported by the Committee to be such as to entitle them to that allowance, conformably to the principles prescribed by His Lordship in Council :—

First Class.

Francis Fauquier.
John Walter Sherer.

Second Class.

William Blunt,
Charles Patterson.
Henry Hodgson.

Third Class.

Richard Chicheley Plowden.
Richard Turner.

Fourth Class.

Paul William Pechell.
Henry Dumbleton.

Not attached to any class.

David Campbell.

Gilbert Coventry Master, and James Kinloch, Esqs.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels the greatest satisfaction in conferring these public marks of distinction on the several gentlemen to whom they have been adjudged. The merits of Mr. Waring, Mr. Lloyd, the late Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Traut, merit his Lordship's particular notice, and he is happy to express his approbation

of the diligence of those gentlemen whose progress has entitled them to a sum equal to the allowance fixed for the Moonshees which they have entertained.

It is not the intention of the Governor General in Council to record the names of those gentlemen of whose progress in the language the Committee were unable to make any favorable report. His Lordship is willing on the present occasion to ascribe the inconsiderable progress which those gentlemen have made to the causes assigned by the Committee. The operation of those causes has ceased, and the Governor General in Council is persuaded that he shall hereafter be enabled to recommend to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the merits of many gentlemen whose names he has not been justified on the present occasion in recording among those who have merited his approbation.

The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his sense of the merits of Mr. Gilchrist in having formed a valuable Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindoostanee language, and having thereby facilitated the acquisition of the language most generally used throughout Hindoostan. Mr. Gilchrist is also entitled to the particular notice and approbation of His Lordship in Council for the zeal, ability, and diligence with which he has discharged the duty committed to him of instructing the Junior Civil Servants who were directed to attend him for the purpose of acquiring the Hindoostanee and the Persian language.

The propriety of conduct generally manifested by the gentlemen examined merits the particular applause of the Governor General in Council, as being connected with that sense of public duty which has produced in many the most laudable efforts, and which he trusts will ultimately animate the exertions of all, under the Collegiate Institution founded by Regulation IX, A. D. 1800.

The primary objects of that Institution are to facilitate and reward the progress of the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in the acquisition of every branch of useful knowledge requisite for the due discharge of their respective public stations; and it will be the constant and unremitting care of the Governor General in Council to encourage and distinguish the industry and talents of those gentlemen who shall evince a sincere desire to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded to them by that Institution under His Lordship's immediate superintendence and control.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 28TH AUGUST 1800.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 8th September next will be sold by Public Auction, at the Hon'ble Company's Export Warehouse in the Old Fort, sundry assortments of stained, damaged, and torn piece goods, damaged raw silk, dirty cotton, Berar copass, and old salt petre bags, *viz.* :—

Piece Goods.

Dacca slightly stained tanjebs, terrindams, nyansooks, cossaes, hummums, seerbetties, mulmulls, allaballies, dooreas, seerbundconnaes, jamdannies, abroabs, sublums, buddencoss, handkerchiefs, and sucarallies	1,732	0	0
Large stains, principally water marks, tanjebs, terrindams, nyansooks, cossacs, hummums. seerbetties, mulmulls, allaballies, doorcas, seerbundconnaes, jamdannies, abroabs, sablums, buddencoss, handkerchiefs, siccarallies, raings, and neckcloths	857	0	0
Torn tanjebs, terrindams, nyansooks, seerbetties, seerbunds, mulmulls, and dooreas	27	0	0
	<hr/>		
		2,616	0 0
Malda cossaes, mulmulls, and tanjebs		132	0 0
Luckipore baftaes, cossaes, hummums, and wrappers		1,184	0 0
Patna baftaes, emmerties, mamoodies, and wrappers		1,572	0 0
Cossimbazar taffaties, silk lunges, romals, new mugga romals, bandannoes, and striped tassaties		292	0 0
onamooky cattannies		3	0 0
Golagore: soot romals		74	0 0
Benares: cossaes		32	0 0
Rungpore baftaes		22	0 0
Wiappeis, gurrahs	64	0	0
Do. sheets	54	0	0
	<hr/>		
	Pieces	...	6,333 0 0

Raw Silk.

	Sis.	Chs
Jungypore filature	10	0
Rungpore Bengal wound	15	4
A quantity of dirty cotton, Berar copass, an old saltpetre gunny bag.		

The goods may be seen at the Export Warehouse, until the day of sale.

A deposit of five per cent on the amount of the purchases to be made at the time of sale, which will be forfeited if the whole of the goods are not cleared within fifteen days. Any loss on the resale, to be also made good by the first purchaser.

By order of the Board of Trade,

EXPORT WARE HOUSE,
August 1800.

}

(Sd.) W. SWINTON,
Head Assistant, E. W. H.

THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1800.

Calcutta Police Office, the 9th September 1800.

The attention of the Police having been called to the dangers resulting from persons discharging fire-arms in the Town of Calcutta, the Magistrates think it their duty to caution the inhabitants against the continuance of a practice which in a late instance had nearly been attended with the most fatal consequences.

By order of the Magistrate,

(Sd.) JOHN MILLER,
Chief Clerk.

THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1800.

Fort William, the 30th September 1800.

Advices received this day overland from Europe contain the intelligence that on the 15th of May last an atrocious and treasonable attempt was made to assassinate His Majesty; under the protection of Divine Providence the life of our Most Gracious Sovereign, so justly dear to all his subjects, was preserved, and His Majesty's person sustained no injury. The assassin who had made this wicked attempt was in custody, and had been committed to take his trial for high treason under circumstances which led to a general opinion that insanity had prompted this horrible and desperate act.

Dutiful and loyal addresses had been presented on this occasion to His Majesty from all parts of the British Empire in Europe, and the danger from which his sacred person had so providentially escaped, had produced additional testimonies of the affection, attachment, and veneration of all ranks and descriptions of his grateful people.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1800.

Having been requested by several very respectable gentlemen in Calcutta to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of considering of an address to His Majesty on his late happy and providential escape from assassination, it is therefore requested that all the inhabitants of Calcutta do meet at the Theatre on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose above mentioned.

(Sd.) J. BRICE,

The 4th October 1800.

Sheriff.

THE 9TH OCTOBER 1800.

Fort William, Public Department, the 8th October 1800

The following Abstract Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Fund between the 1st May 1799 and the 30th April 1800, and estimate of the appropriation to be made towards the redemption of the Public Debt in the current year 1800-01, are published by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council for the information of the public.

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secretary to Government.

Abstract Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Fund between the 1st of May 1798 and 30th of April 1800, showing the progress that has been made towards the redemption of the public debts at the latter period.

Principal of Government Securities redeemed, on which interest will be transferable to the Sinking Fund annually :—

				Sa.	Rs.	A.	P.
8 per cents.	...	...	...	26,38,272	10	4	
6 ditto	...	...	...	702,925	6	8	
Total principal			..	33,41,198	1	0	
ADD—							
Interest on the principal at the time of purchase	...	.	...	117,364	10	8	
				<hr/>			
				34,58,562	11	8	
DEDUCT—							
Amount applied to the purchase of Securities on account of the appropriation				Sa	Rs.	A.	P.
for the year 1798	..	...	...	12,97,465	8	6	
For the year 1799	...	...	...	15,04,702	15	7	
ADD—							
Annual Interest which became due on Securities redeemed	...	...	...	2,37,420	10	6	
				<hr/>			
				30,39,589			
Increase of Capital to the Fund, Sicca Rs.				...	...	4,18,973	9 1

E. E.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCTT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
The 7th October 1800.

(Sd.) R. W. COX,
Acctt. Genl.

Estimate of the Amount to be appropriated towards the redemption of the Public Debt in 1800-1801.

	Sa.	Rs.	A.	P.
Appropriation for 1799 should have been				
Sicca Rupees	15,39,000	0	0	
Two per cent. upon Increase of Debt in 1799	3,76,600	0	0	
Interest on Securities redeemed, and to be redeemed	2,84,400	0	0	
Total appropriation for 1800, Sicca Rupees	22,00,000	0	0	

E. E.

FORT WILLIAM;
ACCTT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
The 7th October 1800.

(Sd.) R. W. COX,
Acctt. Genl.

THE 16TH OCTOBER 1800.

Fort William, 15th October 1800.

Despatches have been this day received by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council from Constantinople, of which the following Extracts are published by His Lordship's command:—

(Sd.) W. KIRKPATRICK,
Secy. to Govt.,
for Secy. Poll. Dept.

“A general action took place on the 14th of June 1800, between the Austrian and French Armies in Italy, the issue of which was decisively in favor of the latter.

“No details of this battle, which was fought near Alexandria, have been yet received. It is certain, however, that General Melas was reduced to the necessity of executing a convention with General Bonaparte, by which he agreed to surrender to the French the citadels of Tortona, Alexandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitone, D'Arona, Plaisance; the Castles of Cevi, Ceva, and Savona; and the city of Genoa, which had been recently reduced by the Austrian Force.

“The Austrian Army was to retire by the 26th of June to Mantua.

“A suspension of arms had taken place between the armies in Italy, and it was agreed that neither party should detach, during the existence of the suspension, any reinforcements to Germany.

“Hostilities were not to be renewed until after ten days' previous notice.”

THE 23RD OCTOBER 1800.

The Most Noble the Governor General will give audience this day from 10 until 12 o'clock.

(Sd.) H. V. WHITE,
Aide-de-Camp.

BOMBAY MILITIA.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL, 2ND OCTOBER 1800.

The attendance of the Bombay Armed Association being again required, the Hon'ble the Governor, as Colonel of the Corps, will give the necessary orders for perfecting their discipline and exercise, and respecting such duties and services as may eventually be required of them.

All European British subjects, inhabitants at the Presidency, not being in the service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, and not hitherto enrolled in the Association Corps, to send their names, occupations, and places of abode without delay to Major Woodington, Town Major, with a view to their becoming Members of the Association when they will be furnished with arms and accoutrements

(A True Extract)

(Sd.) JAMES GRANT,
Sub-Secretary to Government.

THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1800.

Militia Infantry Orders by Lieut. Colonel Booke, 12th November 1800.

In obedience to the orders of the 24th of October last by the Most Noble the Governor General, the Calcutta European and Armenian Militia Infantry will parade on the road leading to the Calcutta Gate of Fort William on Saturday morning next, at six o'clock.

THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1800.

College at Fort William.

Lectures will commence from Monday, the 24th of November, and will be continued to the end of the year, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee Languages, *viz* :—

ARABIC.

On Monday and Thursday, at eleven o'clock.

First Lecture on Monday, the 24th.

PERSIAN.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays, at ten o'clock.

First Lecture on Tuesday, the 25th.

HINDOOSTANEE.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, at nine o'clock.

First Lecture on Wednesday, the 26th.

The Public Table will be opened for the use of the Students on Monday, the 24th

Students who have subscribed their names in the Lecture Book are exempted by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council from all public duties.

The Public Library being now founded, the names of any persons who may think fit to make donations of Books to the College will be recorded in a Register to be kept of the names of the Benefactors to the Institution.

PROVOST CHAMBERS;
COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
The 15th November 1800.

(Sd.) DAVID BROWN,

Provost.

THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1800.

Fort William, November 26th, 1800.

The following Despatch was this day received from the Acting Post Master at Kedgerie :—

To G. H. BARLOW, ESQ.,

Chief Secretary to Government, FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you of the arrival of the Brig *L'Adèle*, French Privateer, captured by His Majesty's Brig *Albatross*

Captain Walter, on the 13th instant, about 30 leagues to the southward of the Sandheads; the *L'Adèle* had made eight captures, four of which she suffered to proceed on their voyage after plundering them of what she thought necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. H. HUET,

Acting Post Master.

KEDGEREE POST OFFICE, }
The 25th November 1800. }

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 18TH DECEMBER 1800.

Proceedings of Vestry relating to the establishment of a Charitable Fund for the relief of distressed Europeans and others, dated 13th and 26th June 1800.

Resolved 1st.—That a permanent Fund be formed for the relief of distressed Europeans and others out of the collections made on the three Festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and that this be effected by the gradual accumulation of a certain portion of those collections to be vested in Public Paper properly secured to the Managers of the Fund.

Resolved 2ndly.—That the Fund be managed by the Vestry, to whom all applications for relief shall be made through the Vestry Clerk.

Resolved 3rdly.—That a meeting of the Vestry be held on the first Monday of every month, to examine the applications for relief which may have been made during the preceding month, to determine on the sum to be applied to each particular case, to make such disbursements as may be agreed upon, and to transact all other business relative to the charity.

Resolved 4thly.—That all questions relative to the Fund be determined by a majority of the Members present at the Vestry.

Resolved 5thly.—That two Members shall be competent to transact business, one of them being a Chaplain of the Presidency.

Resolved 6thly.—That no money be issued but under the signature of the Members present at the monthly meeting.

Resolved 7thly.—That the Bank of Hindoostan be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved 8thly.—That the public be informed, by advertisement in the *Gazette*, of the existence of this Fund, and also be solicited to contribute to its support, by voluntary subscriptions to be received at the Bank.

Resolved 9thly —That the patronage of the Most Noble the Governor General be solicited to the plan before it be submitted to the public.

Additional Resolution on the 26th June 1800.

Resolved 10thly —That this Institution shall not countenance, or by any means encourage, unauthorized persons to continue in the country; and that persons of this description shall not receive any succour, except to enable such as are in real distress to subsist, till they can remove.

The above proposal having obtained the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, is now submitted to the public.

The object of this Institution is to administer relief to those of our own countrymen who may be suffering from poverty in this foreign land. The public are not aware of the number of persons of this description in this Settlement. Some are thrown into jail for small debts, and others, who were formerly in good circumstances, are ashamed to make their distress known, and are in danger of perishing for want. And there are many who are able to support themselves, but being destitute of friends, they languish in obscurity without employment.

At the same time that this Institution will give effectual relief to real distress, it will tend to put a stop to those numerous subscriptions and applications for charity which are constantly circulated through the Settlement, and which are often impositions on the humanity of the public. It will be the business of the Managers to search out objects of distress and to inquire carefully into the cases of those who apply for relief, so that the subscribers will have the satisfaction of knowing that their benefactions are well applied.

Published by order of the Vestry,

CALCUTTA, }
December 18th, 1800. }

(Sd) W. BARNFIELD,
Clerk of the Vestry.

Fort William, Public. Department, 18th December 1800.

The Post Master General having represented to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that on the 26th of October last, a peon in charge of the Post Boat belonging to the Post Master at Kedgerree, was interrupted in the discharge of his duty, and ill-treated by some person or persons, on board of the Ship *Mermoid*, George Hiram Garden, Commander, His Lordship in Council deems it necessary to give public notice, that the most effectual measures will be taken to punish any person or persons who may in any respect interrupt or impede the discharge of the respective duties of such Officers or Servants as may be employed under the orders of the Post Master at Kedgerree, or under the Master Attendant in the Boat Department.

His Lordship in Council likewise deems it expedient to give public notice, that Pilots and other Officers on the Pilot Establishment, who may be entrusted with the charge of ships, have been directed not to conduct any ship to sea on board of which any person may have been guilty of an offence of the nature above stated, until full satisfaction shall have been made for the same; and that all ships under such circumstances will be detained, until the nature of the offence shall have been fully investigated.

Public notice is also further given, that no Port Clearance will be granted for any ship, the conduct of the Commander of which, for the time being, shall have previously subjected him to the displeasure of His Lordship in Council, by any interference, directly or indirectly, with the persons employed under the Post Master at Kedgerree, or under the Master Attendant.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 18TH JANUARY. 1801.

*Extracts from the Minutes of the Bombay Council, under date the
20th December 1800.*

The Governor in Council, while he sincerely regrets the loss of so valuable an Officer as Captain Hall, who fell in the late action of the *Intrepid* with an Enemy's Privateer in the Gulph of Persia, pays but a just tribute to the memory of this gallant Commander, in declaring his entire approbation of the brave defence made by Captain Hall against the daring attacks of the enemy who with superior numbers twice attempted, but failed, to board the Company's Cruiser.

Lieutenants Smee and Best, with the other Officers and men of the *Intrepid*, are also entitled to the praise and thanks of the Governor in Council, for the whole of their conduct during this action; Lieutenant Smee, in particular, for continuing the unequal conflict, after the fall of his gallant Commander, finally repulsing the enemy, and obliging him to seek refuge in retreat.

The Governor in Council, to mark his sense of this laudable conduct, directs the Superintendent of Marine to cause four months' pay to the petty Officers and European Seamen, and three months' pay to the sepoy and lascars, to be immediately advanced them, as a gratuity for their exertions on this occasion; Lieutenant Smee will receive the pay of a Junior Captain in the Marine from the day of his gallant repulse of the enemy, viz., the 22nd November 1800, until he shall be regularly promoted in the line; the Superintendent being also directed to employ the intermediate services of Lieutenant Smee in as distinguished situations as his Marine rank will admit of.

The Superintendent is also desired to report whether Captain Hall has left in this Settlement any family or connections, on whom the Governor in Council could bestow some recompense for their late loss; it being to him a subject of sincere concern that this Officer has not survived to enjoy in person the just reward of his bravery and meritorious exertions.

THE 22ND JANUARY 1801.

*Extract from the General Letter of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors,
dated the 11th of June 1800.*

We have resolved that the same rates of freight be paid this season, on goods shipped by individuals, under the Act of the 33rd of His present Majesty, as were communicated to you in our letter of the 11th December 1793; being £7-10 per ton outward, and £22-10 per ton homeward.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

PORT WILLIAM,	}	(Sd.)	JOHN N. SEALY,
January 13th, 1801.			<i>Acting Secretary.</i>

Fort William, Public Department, 9th April 1801.

The Post Master General having represented to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that doubts had arisen on the proper construction of the 10th Article of the Post Office Regulations, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July 1798, His Excellency has been pleased to direct the republication of that Article, with such explanatory additions as the Governor General in Council has deemed necessary.

Article 10th.—"That where a Public Officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with individuals not on the public service, but on the more immediate business of the individual, as in the case of transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, or any other description of Government Securities, &c., &c.; the Public Officer forwarding the letters, shall, in such cases, superscribe on the envelope, with his official signature, the words "Bearing Postage" when letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office, without postage being then paid; and the Post Master of the Station, to which the letter goes, shall collect the amount from the party to whom it may be addressed and delivered, and from whom the postage shall be received; and when, *vice versâ*, such letters are addressed by an individual to a public Officer of Government, the postage shall be received from the person delivering the letter at the Post Office."

The correspondence of all Military Officers with Paymasters, or other Public Officers of Government, on the subject of their individual allowances, or on any other subject of a personal nature, is to be subject to postage, in the manner prescribed by the 10th Article of the Post Office Regulations under date the 9th July 1798.

The correspondence of Commanding Officers, Brigade Majors, and other Public Officers of Government, with Executors or Administrators, is to be considered as private and subject to postage, payable by the parties with whom such correspondence may be found necessary, in like manner, as above directed.

The correspondence of Collectors with individuals, on subjects relating to money transactions, whether applicable to Government Securities or not, is in like manner to be subject to postage.

The correspondence of Collectors of Government Customs with Merchants and others on the subject of duties paid, or to be paid, is, in like manner, to be subject to postage.

The correspondence of all the Officers of Government who are authorized to send and receive letters “on the service,” with individuals, on the immediate concerns of the individuals, is liable to the established rates of postage, although addressed on the service in the usual form; and the Public Officers are hereby directed not to omit the words “Bearing Postage” on the envelope of all letters, which do not immediately appertain to the business of Government, that the several Post Masters and Collectors may be enabled to collect the amount of postage which may be due on such letters.

The Public Officers at the Presidency are further directed to forward the envelopes of letters which may be addressed to them and which ought to bear postage, to the General Post Office, inscribing thereon the names of the persons by whom the letters have been sent, to enable the Post Master General to levy the established rates of postage. And the Public Officers in the intermediate districts will, in like manner, transmit the envelopes of all letters of the above descriptions to the Post Office nearest to the station at which they may reside.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) C. R. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 18TH JUNE 1801.

Fort William, Public Department.

The following copy of a letter from the Chairman appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers in Lord Nelson's Victory, is published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, London, 16th April 1800.

SIR,—As Chairman of the Committee appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the sufferers in Lord Nelson's Victory, I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th November last, enclosing a remittance of £1,074-10 on the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being the amount so laudably subscribed at your Presidency in aid of the Fund raised for the relief of the wounded seamen and marines, and the families of those who were killed in the ever glorious engagement of the 1st of August 1798, off the mouth of the Nile.

I am desired to express the thanks of the Committee to the subscribers for their liberal and humane conduct towards the gallant defenders of their country, and I take the liberty to add my own acknowledgments on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Sd.) JOHN JULIUS AUGUSTIN.

To R. W. Cox, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

Port William.

By command of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Pub. Dept.

THE 14TH MAY 1801.

Bhanguipore Foujdary Adawlut, 30th April 1801.

Whereas a person of the name Buxshoo, calling himself a Khidmutgar, was apprehended in this district, in the month of January last, in consequence of his having in his possession the articles undermentioned, and of his giving contradictory and unsatisfactory accounts of the manner in which he obtained them, thereby causing strong grounds for suspecting that he must have stolen them: this is, therefore, to give notice, that the said Buxshoo will be detained in custody for two months from this date, that the owner of the property may either take the necessary measures for prosecuting him, or give the Magistrate such

information as may justify him in discharging the said Buxshoo. If, however, no communication shall be made to the Magistrate in consequence of this advertisement before the expiration of the time above mentioned, the prisoner will be set at liberty, and the property kept in deposit until regularly claimed :—

Six Miniature paintings on ivory, in cases. Three of the cases are red, one green, and one black.

Two small leather cases, one red and one black.

A Miniature, three quarters length, in a square wooden frame.

Six Miniatures, without either cases or frames.

Three glasses for Miniature settings.

A magnifying glass, a pallet, brushes, &c., sundry articles required for Miniature paintings.

The prisoner represents that he came last from Berhampore.

The Miniatures are mostly of persons on this side of India.

JOHN FOMBELLE,

Magistrate.

THE 28TH MAY 1801.

MADRAS MILITARY.

General Order by Government Fort St. George, 15th April 1801.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received, with much regret, a report of the death of Subadar Sheik Ibrahim, of His Lordship's body-guard, in a gallant and successful charge, led by Lieutenant James Grant, against the rebels of Tinnevely on the 30th of last month.

A rare combination of military talents has rendered the character of Sheik Ibrahim familiar to the Officers of the Army. To cool, decisive, and daring valor, he added that sober judgment and those honorable sentiments which raised him far above the level of his rank in life; an exploit of uncommon energy and personal exertion terminated his career, and the last effort of his voice breathed honor, attachment, and fidelity.

The Governor in Council, being desirous of marking to the Army His Lordship's sense of the virtues and attainments which have rendered the death of this Native Officer a severe loss to the service, has been pleased to confer on his family a pension equal to the pay of a Subadar

of the body-guard, being thirty pagodas per month; and His Lordship has further directed that a certificate to this effect, translated into Persian and Hindoostanee, may be presented to the family as a record of the gift and a tribute to the memory of the brave Subadar Sheik Ibrahim.

THE 16TH JULY 1801.

Fort William, Public Department, 15th July 1801.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, and the several Collectors of the Land Revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand) which may be tendered on loan to the Hon'ble Company, for a period of two years, on which interest will be allowed, payable annually at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. * * * * *

[NOTE.—Here follow further details and provisions of the Loan, which it is unnecessary to print.]

THE 23RD JULY 1801.

*Orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 16th July 1801.*

Whereas it hath hitherto been the practice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowder on board while lying in the port; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ships lying off the town might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent by ship's saluting Fort William, or firing guns on other occasions: His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a continuance of these irregular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the following rules:—

1st.—The Commanders of all vessels, bound to the port of Calcutta and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta or to any other part of the river above Acheepore, are required, in or before their arrival off Acheepore, to land at the Magazine which has been erected at that place all the gunpowder which they may have on board (whether contained in barrels,

or made up into ammunition), exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress. Officers appointed by Government will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Atcheepore, and will deposit it in the Magazine; Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the Officer in charge of the Magazine.

2nd.—In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delivery of their gunpowder, Commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Atcheepore, to point a flag at the foretop mast head, whereupon the Officer in charge of the Magazine will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the river side to receive the gunpowder.

3rd.—Gunpowder shall not be landed or received into the Magazine between sunset and sunrise.

4th.—The Commanders of vessels outward bound, which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Atcheepore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one hundred pounds for the purpose before mentioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel when inward bound, and deposited in the Magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the Commander of the vessel to the Officer in charge of the Magazine (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the Magazine), be conveyed to the river side and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

5th.—In future, vessels entering the port of Calcutta shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Atcheepore and Calcutta, have on board without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purpose before mentioned; the Collector of the Government Customs is hereby empowered and directed, should he have reason to believe, that a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should any greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The Collector is also empowered and directed to seize any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel in opposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder

so seized shall be liable to confiscation: the Collector shall immediately send all the gunpowder so seized to the Magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstances of the case to the Board of Trade. The Collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessels from which gunpowder shall have been so seized without the express authority of the Governor General in Council.

6*th*.—One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under this regulation, shall be granted in equal proportions to the Collector of the Customs and his Deputy; the remaining moiety shall be granted in equal proportions to the informer and to the Officer assisting in making the seizure.

7*th*.—The Commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Atcheepore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the Magazine at Atcheepore.

8*th*.—Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th Article of these Regulations, the Commanders of all vessels now lying in the Port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required by the 31st day of July 1801, to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective ships, or at any place on shore, to the Magazine at Atcheepore. If the Commander of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he shall be liable to the penalties stated in the 5th Article.

9*th*.—The Commanders of all vessels lying off the Town of Calcutta, or in any part of the river between the Town and Kedgerce, are prohibited from firing guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the vessels being in distress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any ship for the purpose of saluting Fort Wilham, or for signals, in case of the ship being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fired with the permission of the Justices of the Peace, the Commander of the ship is enjoined to be particularly careful that the guns be not shotted.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

G. H. BARLOW,

Chief Secy to the Govt

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1801.

Fort William, 7th October 1801.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Bills of this Government, which may be issued after Monday, the 2nd November next, will bear interest at the rate of 9·125 (or 9 Rupees 2 annas) per cent. per annum, as under-mentioned.

With a view to the convenience of individuals, and in order to facilitate business at the public offices, the bills will be issued in sums which will give a daily interest without fractions, as follows:—

250	at	1 anna	per day.
500	„	2 „	ditto.
750	„	3 „	ditto.
1,000	„	4 „	ditto.
1,250	„	5 „	ditto.
1,500	„	6 „	ditto.
1,750	„	7 „	ditto.
2,000	„	8 „	ditto.
2,250	„	9 „	ditto.
2,500	„	10 „	ditto.
2,750	„	11 „	ditto.
3,000	„	12 „	ditto.
3,250	„	13 „	ditto.
3,500	„	14 „	ditto.
3,750	„	15 „	ditto.
4,000	„	1 Rupee	ditto; and so on in the same proportion for larger sums, if they should be required.

Where the payment cannot be made in any of the above sums, the difference or excess will be paid in cash; for instance in making a payment of Rs. 600, Rs. 500 will be paid in notes, and 100 in cash. In all other respects, the bills will be issued and received at the public treasuries under the same regulations as heretofore, as notified in the advertisement of the 7th November.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 8TH OCTOBER 1801.

Fort William, Public Department, 23rd September 1801.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund will grant bills on the Hon'ble Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per Sicca Rupee, payable three months after sight, for the principal and interest of any promissory notes of this Government, bearing an interest of twelve per cent. per annum, which may be tendered to them in exchange for such bills.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 22ND OCTOBER 1801.

General Post Office, 19th October 1801.

The public is hereby informed that the Hon'ble Company's bearers on the new road to Patna and Benares will be stationed on the road from the first of the ensuing month (November).

C. W. BLUNT,

Post Master General.

THE 17TH DECEMBER 1801.

Police Office, 15th December 1801.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received at this office on or before the 28th instant, for providing eighty-five pairs of strong serviceable bullocks, with the proportional number of drivers, for the use of the carts employed under the scavengers, for clearing the streets and drains within the Town of Calcutta, for the ensuing year; proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof, the proposals to specify the number of bullocks, and the charge for each pair together with the drivers per month.

Sealed proposals will also be received on or before the 28th instant, for keeping in repair ninety-seven carts employed for cleaning the streets and

drains within the Town of Calcutta, for the ensuing year ; the proposals to specify the terms on which each cart will be repaired by the month. The carts will be delivered to the contractor in good order.

Sealed proposals of contract will likewise be received on or before the 28th instant for furnishing fifty hackeries, with bullocks and drivers, to be employed under the Superintendent of Roads, for the ensuing year. Proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof.

The above proposal to contain the names of two responsible persons, inhabitants of Calcutta, as securities for the performance of the contract.

By order of the Magistrate,

A. H. SMITH,

Acting First Clerk.

THE 14TH JANUARY 1802.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, of 19th December 1801.]

The Hon'ble Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor in Council.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the *Harriet*, armed boat, belonging to this Station, commanded by William Worthey, Gunner of Artillery, fell in with three Pirate boats, belonging to the port of Rajapoor, in the Cooley country, who engaged her from eight o'clock at night of the 16th instant till four the next morning, and after ineffectually boarding the *Harriet* three different times, with matchlocks, pikes, and swords, the Gunner and part of the crew boarded in return, and captured one boat, armed with eight matchlocks, thirteen swords, several pikes, and one iron gun; the two others, observing the situation of their companion, set sail and escaped; only one sepooy is wounded by a ball in the thigh, in our *Pettamar*. On board the Pirate, four men were killed, seven dangerously and two slightly wounded; the number who jumped into the water and were drowned cannot be ascertained; the wounded men I have sent to the hospital at Tannah; the remainder, four in number, are confined in this Fort. I request to be favored with your orders respecting the boat and prisoners.

I have the honor to be respectfully,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

VERSOVAH,

December 18th, 1801.

(Sd.) WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Collector of Salsette.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 21ST JANUARY 1802.

Notice is hereby given that proposals of contract will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the eleventh day of February next, for supplying Indigo, of the manufacture of the Company's Provinces, including Benares, for the Company's investment for the year 1802, under the stipulations following, *viz.*:—

1st.—Each proposal must be accompanied by a sample of the Indigo intended to be provided: such sample to consist of not less than four seers, and to be as nearly as possible of one quality; the sample will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, and will be kept for a standard of appraisement of the deliveries.

2nd.—The Indigo contracted for must be delivered as nearly as possible of one quality in a chest. It will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, but none accepted which may be estimated at less than Sicca Rupees seventy per factory maund; the appraisement will be made within thirty days from the day of delivery; and in default thereof, the Indigo will be taken and paid for at the rate of the muster. Should a contractor be dissatisfied with the appraisement of the Company's Inspector, the Indigo shall be referred for re-valuation to two persons to be chosen, one by the Board of Trade on behalf of the Company, the other by the contractor; and the decision of such two persons, or in the event of their disagreement, the decision of a third person to be nominated by them, shall be conclusive; timely notice being given to the contractor, or to his Agent in Calcutta, of the intended examination by the Company's Inspector. Should not the contractor, or some person on his part, attend, he shall not afterwards be entitled to appear from the Inspector's valuation.

3rd.—Advances will be made to the amount of the Indigo contracted for, at the rate of Sicca Rupees eighty per factory maund in Treasury bills, as described in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th October 1801, or in cash, as the state of the public treasury may admit at the periods, and in the proportions following, *viz.* :—

On the execution of the necessary deeds	...	$\frac{2}{6}$ ths
On 1st March 1802	... ..	$\frac{1}{6}$ th
On 1st June 1802	... ..	$\frac{5}{6}$ ths

The deliveries being completed, one-fourth part of the value will be deducted as a reserve, and the accounts to be adjusted upon the remaining three-fourths, and the balance paid on either side according to circumstances. Should the three-fourths not equal the advances received, the difference shall be returned in treasury bills, or in cash, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of the contractor's receipt of the amount, in the proportions in which the advances have been issued.

4th.—No Indigo will be received before the 16th December 1802; after that date the contractors may deliver as shall suit their convenience, save that the following proportions of the quantity contracted for must be delivered by the periods annexed, *viz.* :—

By the 31st December 1802	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
By the 31st January 1803	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$

Should any Indigo be tendered after the 31st January, the Company

contractor failing to deliver the quantity engaged for, shall be subject to a penalty of thirty per cent. on the deficient quantity, estimated at the rate of the advances, *viz.*, Sicca Rupees eighty per maund.

5*l*%.—Each cake of Indigo must be stamped with the following mark:—

E. IN.

and under it, with the initials of the contractor's name or with those of the Firm, if a partnership.

6*l*%.—On Indigo subject to the Patna Import Duty and Benares, such duties shall be paid by the contractor.

7*l*%.—The Indigo will be laden on the Company's ships, partly, or wholly, at the Company's risk, as may be settled according to the 10th Article, and be sold at their sales in England at the risk of the contractors.

8*l*%.—From the proceeds of the sales shall, in the first instance, be defrayed the freight, at such rate as may be payable by the Company on the ships on which the Indigo may be laden, with a proportion of the demurrage, and of the charge for kentledge, if the Company shall be liable to the payment of either for the ships, also the public duties and Company's charges, except that the contractors shall not be subject to any charge for demurrage beyond the ordinary time of departure in the season in which the ships may arrive. The Company's charges to be rated generally at two per cent. on the sales: and from the remainder of the proceeds the Company shall be repaid the advances as follows:—

At the rate of two shillings and nine pence per Sicca Rupee, on the advance of eighty Sicca Rupees per factory maund, or on so much of the amount as in pursuance of the 3rd Article the contractor shall have been entitled to retain, and also on the packing and shipping charges.

At the rate of two shillings and six pence farthing per Sicca Rupee for the further payment made to the contractor on account of his deliveries exceeding in value the amount necessary for recovering the advance of eighty Sicca Rupees per maund.

Should the remainder of the proceeds not suffice for these payments, a return of advances must be made in Bengal, as in the 3rd Article.

9*l*%.—Should authentic advices of a Peace arrive before the despatch of a ship on which any Indigo may be laden, the exchange on the value of such Indigo will be reduced as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Where it is now	2	9	} to {	2	8
...	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
...	2	5		2	4

10*th*.—Whatever the Indigo shall produce beyond the amount necessary for the purposes mentioned in the 8th Article, will be paid to the contractors, either in Bengal or in England, at their option. If in Bengal, it will be paid in cash or in promissory notes, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, at the rate of two shillings and five pence per Sicca Rupee, with an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the last delivery as soon as may be, after the Governor General in Council shall have received the account sales. If in England, payment will be made as soon as may be, after the Indigo shall have been cleared from the Company's Warehouse. In the former case, the Company will stand to the risks of the voyage on the whole consignment on each ship; in the latter, to the risks on only three-fourths of the Invoice value, and the proposals must specify which of these alternatives is made choice of.

11*th*.—Two securities will be required for the performance of the engagements severally (a partnership being considered as one security), and the proposals must be accompanied by declarations from the persons named as securities of their consent to be so bound. Proposals from agents must be accompanied by the authorities from their principals for making them. Any proposal deficient in either of these respects, or not containing the specifications required in the 10th Article respecting the place for receipt of the surplus proceeds, will be rejected without consideration.

12*th*.—The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal, without assigning any reason for so doing.

13*th*.—Every proposal must specify the place at which the Indigo is intended to be manufactured, and the proposer must satisfy the Board of Trade, if required so to do, that his manufactory is actually capable of working off the quantity of Indigo proposed for. The Board of Trade will further require that the contractors shall, if called upon, produce evidence of the Indigo delivered by them, being *bond fide*, the produce of the places of manufacture which they may have specified in their proposals.

14*th*.—The Board of Trade think it proper to declare that, in the event of a contractor failing wholly or partially in his engagements, they will require to be satisfied that the advances were duly applied to the purposes for which they were taken up, and no more Indigo was made by him, proper for the Company's investment than what he shall have delivered.

In illustration of that part of the 8th Article which respects the exchange, a sketch of an account is given as follows:—

DR.		<i>Indigo Contract for the Investment, 1802.</i>		CR.
To advance on a contract for 100 maunds, at Sicca Rupees 80 per maund, the same to be repaid in England, from the proceeds at 2s 6d per Sicca Rupee, making £1,100 ... Sicca Rs. 8,000		By deliveries appraised by the Inspector, on the 31st December 1802 . 50 On the 31st January 1803 50		
		Maunds ... 100		
		Suppose at different prices from Sicca Rs. 100 to 170 per maund, average 140 Sicca Rs. per Maund ...		Mds. 14,000
February 16th, 1803.		Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ th reverse ...		3,500
To balance paid, the same to be repaid at 2s 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per Sicca Rupee, making £315-2-1d. ... Sicca Rs. 2,500		Sicca Rs. ... 10,500		10,500
		Sicca Rs. ... 10,500		

The Invoice charges to be repaid at 2s. 9d per Sicca Rupees.

The proposers are advised that for the greater safety against the enemy, it is intended to lade the contract Indigo upon the Company's regular full and armed ships, but the Board do not make this a positive condition of the contract.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, }
January 19th, 1802. }

(Sd.) J. N. SEALY,
Acting Secretary.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1802.

Fort William, the 1st February 1802.

Despatches have this day been received by the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council from the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated the 12th ultimo, conveying advices received from England *via* Bussorah, announcing that preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Republic were signed on the 1st of October last, by the Right Hon'ble Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of His Majesty, and M. Otto on the part of the French Government.

The following is a copy of the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, published on the 2nd of October:—

The London Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, October 2nd, 1801.

Downing Street, 2nd October, 1801.

Preliminaries of peace between His Majesty and the French Republic were signed last night, at Lord Hawkesbury's Office, in Downing

Street, by the Right Hon'ble Lord Hawkesbury, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of His Majesty, and by M. Otto on the part of the French Government.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1802.

Madras Revenue Appointments.

Mr. William Cook to be an Assistant under the Collector of Government Customs.

Mr. B. C. Torin to be an Assistant to the Manager for the supply of beetle, and the Collector of the revenue derived from the sale of arrack, toddy, and other spirituous liquors.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1802.

*Militia Orders by the Hon'ble the Vice-President, dated Fort William,
19th February 1802.*

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has experienced the highest degree of satisfaction at the general performance of the corps at the review of the Calcutta Infantry Militia, on the morning of the 17th instant.

The state of discipline which the Corps has attained reflects the greatest credit on the zeal and public spirit of Lieutenant Colonel Brooke and of the Officers and men under his command who have attended the duties of the parade during the present season. It will afford to the Hon'ble the Vice-President the greatest pleasure to report the merits of the Corps to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has been pleased to direct that the parades be discontinued until further orders.

(Sd.) D. T. RICHARDSON,

Aide-de-Camp.

THE 4TH MARCH 1802.

Presidency Order by the Hon'ble the Vice-President and Deputy Governor, dated 13th February 1802.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President has derived great satisfaction from the Review of the Regiment of Artillery under the command of Colonel Greene at the camp of Dum-Dum this morning, and he requests that Major General Popham will convey to Colonel Greene and to the Officers under his command, the Hon'ble the Vice-President's entire approbation of the appearance of the Corps, and of their correctness and skill in their movements, and in the different parts of the Manual and Gun exercise.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President further deems it to be proper particularly to notice, that as nearly the whole of the European proportion of the Corps consists of men lately drafted from the Infantry, or of recruits recently arrived from England, the highest degree of praise is due to Colonel Greene, and to the Officers under his command, for their ability and zealous exertions in having, in so short a period, trained these men to the state of perfection manifested by them this morning in the different branches of their practice. The Hon'ble the Vice-President also considers it an act of justice to remark the degree of perfection which the Horse Artillery have attained, and to express his sense of the merits of Lieutenant Brooke, and the men under his immediate command.

Extra batta to be served out to the European Artillery at Dum-Dum this day.

(Sd.) D. T. RICHARDSON,

Aide-de-Camp.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 6TH MARCH 1802.

Fort William, 4th March 1802.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract will be received by the Secretary to Government before the 29th of April next, or on that day, provided they reach the Secretary's Office by 12 o'clock at noon, for providing the clothing of the Hon'ble Company's Army, including the invalids, under this Presidency, for one, two, three, or five years, under the following stipulations:—

1st.—That the contractor shall undertake to complete the clothing which he engages to furnish, so as to be prepared for being despatched from, or delivered at, the Presidency, for all troops at and above the station

of Dinapore for the first year by the 15th of August next, and on or before the 1st of August of each succeeding year, according to a list which will be furnished to him on application to the Adjutant General, and the clothing for the rest of the Army to be delivered on or before the 15th of September every year, according to a list which will be furnished to him at the same time.

2nd.—That he shall prepare the clothing for the Corps at the different stations of the Army in such order of priority as shall be prescribed to him through the Adjutant General, reporting to that Officer whenever he shall have completed the clothing of any Battalion of European Artillery with the Golandauze attached to it, or of any Regiment of European or Native Cavalry or Infantry.

3rd.—That he shall be regulated by the Indents of the Quarter Masters, countersigned by the Commanding Officers of Corps as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, these Indents as soon as received from the different Corps will be separately transmitted to the contractor through the Office of the Adjutant General, who will record the dates of transmission, but the Contractor will be authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, signified through the Adjutant General, to commence making up part of the clothing immediately upon the acceptance of his proposals, the first year, and on the 1st of May the ensuing years, without waiting for the receipt of the indents.

4th.—The clothing of Europeans and of the Drummers and Fifers both of European and Native Corps, is to consist of one coat according to musters; and that of the Native Troops also of one coat.

5th.—The musters of each article of clothing are to be seen at the Military Board Office, with the office seal affixed to them, and the contractor is to attend particularly to the three distinct sizes of which the muster coats are prepared, and to furnish each Corps with an equal proportion of coats of the different sizes; and such of the European Corps as may be at the Presidency, are to be allowed to send any men they have of an extraordinary size, and whom the largest muster coat could not be made to fit, to the contractor's tailor, to be measured for their clothing.

The Quarter Masters of European Corps at the upper stations will be directed to furnish the contractor with the measures for the clothing of any men belonging to such Corps, not of the ordinary size, and he is to prepare the clothing accordingly; as the names of the men will be written on each measure, the contractor is to distinguish each

extra sized coat by putting a label upon it, mentioning the person for whom it is intended.

Spare cloth to be left at the seams in the same manner and to the same extent as in the muster coats.

6th.—The qualities of the cloths of which the coats of the several ranks are to be made, shall be as follows:—

For the Regulars.

For Subadars of Cavalry, the best superfine broad or town cloth.

For Jemadars of Cavalry, the same cloth as for the Subadars.

For Havildars of Cavalry, fine scarlet cloth.

For Naicks and Troopers, Aurora.

For Trumpeters and Farriers, cloth the colour of the facings of the Corps, and faced with Aurora.

The twist, cord, lace, and trimmings, with every other mark distinguishing the different ranks, on the musters, to be carefully observed by the contractor, and the clothing to be prepared in every respect equal in size, and the materials to be equal in quality to the musters.

For Serjeant Majors, Drum and Fife Majors, and Subadars of Infantry, best superfine broad cloth.

For Infantry Serjeants, Artillery Serjeants and Corporals, and for Jemadars, middling cloth.

For Drummers and Fifers of Artillery and Infantry, including the Native Corps, whose coats are to be red, Aurora.

For the Drummers of Infantry Corps, whose coats are to be the colour of the facings, coarse cloth.

For Gunners and Metrosses of Artillery, blue coarse cloth, and Aurora cuffs and facings.

For Jemadars and Havildars of Golandauze, middling blue cloth, with facings of middling red cloth.

For Naicks and Private Golandauze, coarse or ordinary blue cloth, with Aurora facings.

For European Infantry Corporals and Privates, Native Infantry Havildars and Naicks, Aurora cloth.

For Privates of Native Infantry, Lacca cloth.

For Serangs, Tindals, Cossaubs, and Lascais, whether of Artillery or Infantry, ordinary Perpets.

For the Invalids.

For Serjeant Majors, superfine broad cloth.

For Subadars, middling cloth.

For Jemadars, Aurora cloth.

For Havildars, ditto.

For Naicks, Lacca cloth.

For Sepoys, ditto.

For Drummers, ordinary blue cloth.

For Fifers, ditto.

The trimmings of all the clothing to be the same as the musters.

7th.—Whatever quantity of cloth is required for preparing the clothing each year, shall be delivered to the contractor, upon indent, from the Hon'ble Company's Warehouse, if in store there at the following prices, and be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts, which are to be inspected and settled by the Committee of Officers annually assembled at Fort Willam, for the distribution and adjustment of the off-reckoning Fund, when the balance of the contractor's account will be paid to him.

The contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any cloth otherwise than from the Company's stores, which can be supplied from thence; but should there not be a sufficient quantity of cloth in the Company's Warehouse, the contractor in that case shall bind himself to purchase at his own expense cloth of equal quality, but with the previous approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, or Commanding Officer of the Forces; and it shall be no excuse for the contractor that he could not be provided with the cloth from the Company's Warehouse, but he shall forfeit the penalty hereafter stipulated, in case of his failing to furnish the clothing by the times herein expressed.

He shall, on the recommendation of the Military Board, be allowed to draw from Government the amount of his charge for cloth to be purchased in the market, at the rates of the Company's cloths as an additional advance on account, exclusive of the stipulated advances hereafter mentioned, but as part of the rates to be paid for the clothing.

8th.—If any alteration shall be made in the clothing at the expiration of the first, second, or third years, the difference of expense shall be settled by arbitration. One arbitrator to be appointed by the Military Board, one by the contractor, and a third to be chosen by both; and the difference so adjusted shall be brought to the debit or credit of the contractor as the case may require.

9th.—The following is the list of rates at which the different kinds of cloths are charged, of which a sufficient quantity for the whole clothing, if in store, will be issued to the contractor from the Import Warehouse :—

					Per piece.		
					Sa.	Rs.	P.
Broad Cloth, Superfine, Town, Scarlet	...	...	...	...	405	15	8
Scarlet	...	...	...	...	132	15	5
Blue	...	...	...	...	121	7	3
Black	...	...	...	...	119	0	9
White	...	...	...	...	117	4	2
Embroidered Green	...	...	...	...	121	5	0
Yellow	...	...	...	...	119	14	10
Brown	...	...	...	...	118	15	0
Buff	...	...	...	...	115	1	5
Broad Cloth, fine, Scarlet	..	..	..	..	88	7	9
Blue	...	...	...	...	70	4	2
Green	...	...	...	...	70	5	9
Yellow	...	...	...	..	71	2	10
Buff	...	...	...	...	68	11	1
White	...	..	..	...	66	1	8
Black	...	...	...	...	66	11	4
Broad Cloth, ordinary, Lacca	...	...	...	..	74	4	2
Blue	...	...	...	...	75	5	6
Green	...	..	...	...	75	1	8
Yellow	...	...	...	..	75	13	4
Buff	..	..	...	...	75	4	9
Black	...	..	...	...	74	4	7
White	...	...	..	...	75	12	3
Broad Cloth, Aurora	...	...	..	...	97	2	6
Broad Perpets, fine	...	...	..	...	66	3	1
Broad Perpets, ordinary, Blue	..	...	...	...	48	6	3
Green	..	..	...	..	46	0	0
Yellow	...	...	...	...	47	8	6
Lacca	...	...	...	..	46	7	8
Perpets, fine	...	...	...	...	33	3	11
Perpets, ordinary, Lacca	..	...	...	..	21	12	2
Blue	...	...	...	..	22	5	3
Green	...	...	...	..	22	3	0
Yellow	...	...	...	..	22	5	10
White	...	...	...	...	20	13	2
Black	...	...	...	...	22	6	9
Buff	...	...	...	...	21	14	1

The cloth of colours not imported by the Company or not procurable from their warehouse, the contractor must either purchase from the bazar, or be at the expense of dying, with the approbation mentioned in the 7th Article.

The breadth and average length of the several kinds of cloths and Perpets herein specified, may be learnt on enquiry from the Import Warehouse-keeper.

10th.—If, however, the price of cloth should fall, the contractor will be debited, and the off-reckoning fund credited for the difference between the prices of cloth stated in the present advertisement, and the prices at which the same cloths may hereafter be charged; but, on the contrary, if the prices should rise above those stated in this advertisement, the off-reckoning Fund will be debited for the difference, without affecting the contract.

The proposals are to specify the rates, in current Rupees, at which the proposers will undertake to furnish the complete clothing of the several ranks, with buttons, but without hats, distinguishing the Artillery from the Infantry.

The clothing is to be tendered in the Garrison of Fort William, free of any additional expense whatever, previous to its being inspected; after having undergone inspection in the Garrison of Fort William, as aforesaid, by a Committee of Officers, their certificate, of the goodness, and due correspondence of the clothing with the musters, both in quality and workmanship, will be necessary; the vouchers of its being approved and accepted must accompany the delivery of the clothing to the Agent for packing and transporting it to the different Stations of the Army; or to such other persons as shall be appointed by Government to receive it.

In case the clothing, or any part of it, shall be rejected by the Committee, the contractor or contractors may require the inspection of such part of the clothing by three members of the Military Board, whose determination shall be final, and, if against the contractor, he shall be then subject to the penalty of a breach of contract.

The clothing, after having been surveyed and approved, and until it be packed to be sent to the Army, shall be lodged in Fort William under two keys, one of which shall remain with the Fort Major, the other with the agent for packing and transporting.

The sole responsibility for the clothing shall rest on the contractor or contractors, until it shall have been approved as above mentioned, and delivered over to such persons as shall be appointed to receive it immediately after such inspection.

11th.—Any proposer may offer his terms, either for supplying the whole Army, the Artillery, or European Infantry, separately ; or a proportion of the Native Infantry, not less than six Regiments ; or three Regiments of Cavalry ; or the Invalids.

12th.—Advances shall be made in cash to the contractor or contractors, in the following proportions, to enable him or them to prepare the clothing, *viz.* :—

For European clothing, fifteen per cent. on the contract value of the computed number of suits of clothing engaged to be furnished, to be advanced for the first year on the execution of the contract, and on every succeeding year, on the 15th of April, and ten per cent. on the 15th of July each year.

For the Native clothing, including the Invalids, ten per cent. to be advanced for the first year, on the execution of the contract, and on every succeeding year, on the 15th of April, and ten per cent. on the 15th of July each year.

The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General from the Returns in the Adjutant General's Office, dated 1st of January, annually.

Lastly, each proposal shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the contractor or contractors, for the amount of all advances made by the Company, including the amount of such quantities of cloths as he or they shall receive from the Warehouse, and for the due performance of the contract, both with respect to the proper executions of every part of it, and the punctual delivery of the clothing by the periods stipulated on a penalty of twenty per cent. on the amount of each respective contract ; independent of which, and in order to guard against the consequences of disappointment to the troops by not receiving their clothing, a deposit of Company's paper will be required to the amount of Sixty Rupees ten thousand, to be lodged in the Treasury, and it is to be clearly understood that it is the determination of Government to enforce against the securities, the forfeiture of the penalty, if the contractor shall fail in any part of his engagements.

The proposals shall be superscribed on the outward cover, “proposal for Clothing the Bengal Army,” and if the names of the securities should not be mentioned in the proposals, or if these should not be made in the form prescribed by the present advertisement, they will be rejected in *toto*.

The contractor to be at the charge for postage on all his letters.

At the same time, separate and distinct proposals of contract will be received, from the proposers for furnishing the clothing, or from others, for packing, transporting, and insuring the clothing of the Army to the several principal Military stations, as well as to the Corps detached to out-stations; the terms are to specify, separately, the rates of packing, of transporting, and of insuring each of the under-mentioned packages, *viz.*:—

A bale of European clothing, consisting of the coats for one Company.

A bale of clothing for Native Troops, consisting of 117 coats.

A bale of lascar clothing, consisting of 225 to 240 coats.

A box containing the proportion of Hats for the Non-Commissioned Staff, Drummers and Fifers, of a Native Regiment.

A box containing 240 Hats, for European Troops.

Advances will be made to the contractor upon each despatch of clothing, equal to the whole of the contract amount of insurance, and to two-thirds of the contract amount of packing and transportation; and the remainder will be paid on certificates of the delivery of the whole of the clothing.

Each proposal shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the contractor, for the amount of the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the contract in all its parts.

The contractor to defray the expense of postage on all his letters.

By order of the Hon’ble the Vice-President in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,

Secy. to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 18TH MARCH 1802.

Whereas Anund Chund Mokerjea, a Native of Santipore in the Province of Bengal, stands charged on suspicion of having forged and altered a Promissory Note from the sum of one thousand to that of six thousand Rupees, issued from the Treasury of the Hon'ble the United East India Company, and with altering the same knowing it to be forged and altered.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of five hundred Sicca Rupees will be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Anund Chund Mokerjea, and deliver him into the custody of any of the Magistrates throughout the country, or who shall furnish such information regarding the said Anund Chund Mokerjea as may enable the Officers of Police to apprehend him.

The said Anund Chund was lately in the service of Gunga Narain Sircar; he is a man of very fair complexion, a little marked with the Small-pox, bushy hair, about five feet and a half high, thirty years of age, and has scarcely any beard or whiskers.

POLICE OFFICE,
Calcutta, 17th March 1802. }

(Sd.) E. THORNTON,
Magistrate.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, MONDAY, 19TH APRIL 1802.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General will proceed to Calcutta on Tuesday morning. He will enter the Government House by Old Court House Street, towards which the Troops off duty will be formed in a street, from the gate of the present Government House.

A salute to be fired from the Fort when His Excellency reaches the Government House, and the Flag hoisted.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General will have a Levee at the Government House, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at nine o'clock, after which His Excellency will give audience to such gentlemen as may require it.

(Sd.) W. GRIFFITH,

19th April 1802.

Aide-de-Camp.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH APRIL 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, 29th April 1802.

The public is hereby informed that the following twelve per cent. Promissory Notes issued on the 2nd November 1801 were fraudulently obtained under the fictitious name of Meerja Mahomed Bauker, and that it is supposed they may have been endorsed with that name and negotiated, *viz.* :—

							Sa. Rs.
General Register No. 2008 in favor of Meerja Mahomed Bauker for 1,000							
"	"	"	2009	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2010	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2011	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2012	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2013	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2014	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2015	"	"	"	1,000
"	"	"	2016	"	"	"	1,000

The two following twelve per cent. Promissory Notes were likewise fraudulently obtained and issued in the name of Thomas Shouldham on the same date :—

							Sa. Rs.
General Register No. 1962 for							1,000
"	"	"	1963	"	"	"	1,000

It is hereby notified to the public that although these Notes have been fraudulently obtained in the first instance, Government will still consider them as good Notes, provided the holders of them can show they came to the possession of them for a good and valuable consideration, and that upon the same being brought to the Accountant General's Office by such *bond fide* holders, the same will be cancelled, and new Notes issued in lieu thereof.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) C. R. CROMMELIN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 29TH APRIL 1802.

Advertisement.

The Eastern Entrance from Old Court House Street to the New Government House only, will be open to-morrow morning at seven o'clock, for the admission of carriages and palanqueens. Carriages

after setting down at the southern front door will pass out of the enclosure by the western gate, and draw up on the semi-circular road in front of the new Government House. Palanqueens will remain within the enclosure in front of the house.

In departing, carriages will return through the eastern entrance, and carriages and palanqueens will pass out by the western gate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT WILLIAM, 11TH AUGUST 1802.

In consequence of the afflicting intelligence which His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has received of the death of Hadjee Khuleel Khan, the Ambassador to the British Government from His Majesty the King of Persia, His Excellency has been pleased to postpone the Levee which was appointed to be holden to-morrow, until next Thursday Se'ennight night.

(Sd.) BURGESS CAMAC,

Aide-de-Camp.

THE 19TH AUGUST 1802.

Fort William, 18th August 1802.

Public notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces to authorize two Fairs to be annually holden in the months of April and November of each year, in that part of Rohilcund which has been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Excellency the Nawab Vizier. The place which has been chosen for the establishment of the Fairs is situated on the Eastern Bank of the Ganges about three miles below Hurdwar; the village of Hurdwar is resorted to, in the months of November and April, by a large concourse of merchants, and others from every part of India, as well for religious purposes as for the purchase of various articles of merchandize at the Fairs established at that place by the Maharatta Government, and as full protection will be afforded to the Trade, in its passage to the Fairs about to be established in Rohilcund, and the duties to be levied at the Fair will be reasonable and moderate; it is to be presumed that those merchants, whether European or Native, who may think proper to send their merchandize to Rohilcund for the purpose of being exposed to sale at these Fairs, will find a ready and favorable market.

An establishment of boats will be maintained for the accommodation of foreign merchants and dealers from the westward, who may resort to the Fairs in Rohilcund, and such merchants as shall be unable to dispose of their goods in Rohilcund, will always find a ready market by passing them across the river, and by submitting to the payment of the duties levied at Hurdwar by the Maharatta Government.

The following list of articles in demand at the Fair of Hurdwar is published for general information :—

List of Articles in demand at the Hurdwar Fair.

Indigo	}	Of the produce of Rohilcund.
Sugar		
Tobacco		
Coarse Cotton Cloths		
Chintz—Soosees		
Coarse Turbands		

Goostah and Kannaries	}	Benares manufactory.
Tashes or cloth of gold and silver.		
Dooputtas.		
Mushroos and Goolbud- duns.		

Sihun (shirt cloth) from Mow.

Soossees from Boglipore.

Ballowchies and Putteny Choolies.	}	Cossimbazar.
Raw and twisted silk.		

Silks of different kinds from Radanogore.

Muslins from Dacca.

Shields from Sylhet.

Pepper, Mace, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c.

Cheap Broad Cloths of bright colours.

Cheap Scissors, Knives, &c. &c.

Cheap Spying Glasses, Spectacles, &c. &c.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor
General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 26TH AUGUST 1802.

Declaration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, &c. &c. &c., addressed to the surviving relations and attendants of the deceased Hadjee Khulleel Khan, late Ambassador from His Persian Majesty to the Governor General in Council.

The solicitude of the British Government of India to strengthen and improve the relations of amity and honorable alliance with His Majesty the King of Persia, has been manifested by the most signal acts of systematic policy, and has been publicly acknowledged by all the States of Asia. The peculiar splendour of the Embassy, which conveyed the testimonies of my respect and attachment to His Majesty's presence; the extraordinary honors with which His Majesty's Ambassador was received under my express orders, on His Excellency's arrival in the British territories; the zeal and assiduity displayed by the Government of Bombay, and by all ranks of British subjects at that Settlement, to conciliate the good will of the Persian Ambassador, and the public preparations conducted under my immediate and personal direction, for His Excellency's reception with the most distinguished solemnity and honor at the seat of the Supreme British Authority in India, have afforded sufficient demonstrations to the world of my high consideration for the dignity of the Persian Monarch, and of my uniform intention to evince that unalterable sentiment towards the accredited representatives of His Royal Person.

Reviewing these incontrovertible testimonies of my anxiety to establish a friendly and honorable alliance with the Power of Persia on the most solid foundations, His Majesty and all the States of Asia will anticipate the deep affliction and anguish of mind with which I have witnessed the sudden interruption of our bright and happy prospects by a disaster, which as far eluded the scope of human prudence and foresight as it surpassed the ordinary extent of human calamity, and the common vicissitudes of fortune. To this awful dispensation of Providence, I submit with resignation, but not without hope.

In the most painful moments of my disappointment and grief, I have derived consolation from the reflection, that as I have hitherto assiduously employed every possible effort to cultivate a lasting friendship and harmony of interests between His Persian Majesty and the British Government, my amicable sentiments have been uniformly returned with equal cordiality by the auspicious disposition of that Illustrious Sovereign.

A dreadful, unforeseen, and uncontrollable calamity has intervened to afflict both States with mutual sorrow and consternation, and to retard the completion of their reciprocal wishes; but not to suspend their established friendship by groundless jealousy and unjust suspicion; not to frustrate the natural and propitious results of their united counsels; not to destroy the fruits of their mature wisdom and justice, not to dissolve those sacred engagements by which they had cemented the foundations of durable concord, secured the channels of free intercourse and beneficial communication, and enlarged the sources of their common safety, prosperity, and glory.

Entertaining a due sense of the value and importance of those engagements to both States, I shall pursue, with unabated confidence and perseverance, the policy on which the subsisting treaties are founded, and the amicable and earnest exertions by which they were obtained. The pursuit of this course cannot ultimately fail to attain success. The calamity which we have suffered is a just subject of lamentation; but its consequences are not irretrievable. From the reciprocal condolence of the two States may arise new motives of combined interest and additional securities of amity and alliance. A zealous interchange of the offices of humanity, a concurrent sense of common sorrow, and the conscious certainty of mutual sincerity and good faith, may lead to a more intimate union of sentiments and views, and the temporary suspension of this important Embassy may tend to ensure and improve the benefits of our actual connection.

Supported by these hopes and relying on the justice and integrity of the principles and motives which have actuated the British Government, I trust that the progress of our renewed intercourse with your Illustrious Sovereign will gradually obliterate the remembrance of this fatal and unparalleled disaster, and will amply compensate to my mind for its actual distress by the final accomplishment of the same salutary plans of policy which had rendered a personal interview with your lamented master the object of my most cordial wishes and of my most anxious expectation.

To repair the severe loss sustained by his untimely decease, to demonstrate my sincere respect for his memory, and my unfeigned regret that he should have fallen by a violent death within the British dominions, and in the immediate exercise of functions which the laws and usages of all civilised nations have rendered sacred, it is my primary duty to administer to his surviving relations and attendants every

office of humanity and friendly compassion, every attainable comfort and alleviation of their just grief, and every possible compensation for the injuries which they have suffered.

In endeavoring to discharge this duty, I have selected an Officer who was recently vested with the honorable character of Envoy from this Government to the Court of Persia, and who now occupies the most confidential station in my family.

That Officer is directed to proceed immediately to Bombay, and to afford to you, in my name, such effectual aid and assistance, and such testimonies of affectionate commiseration, as may tend to mitigate your sufferings, and to console your affliction.

With the same views, I have provided the most speedy means of offering to your Royal Sovereign the respectful expressions of my sincere condolence on this disastrous event, and of concerting with His Majesty such measures as may conduct the Embassy to its original purpose, accelerate the favorable issue of every depending question, and confirm the subsisting relations between the two States, in the conciliatory spirit of the recent negotiations, and on the basis of the treaties already concluded.

FORT WILLIAM, }
17th August 1802. }

(Sd.) WELLESLEY.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secy to Govt., Sec., Pol., and For. Depts.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, the 10th September 1802.

PROCLAMATION.

This is to give notice to the Beoparees of the Almorah and Comaoun Hills, who have been in the practice of bringing goods from their countries into the Provinces now in possession of the British Government, from Afzoolgurh to Khyragurh, and of purchasing goods the produce of the low countries, that as the British Government is anxious to encourage and promote the commercial intercourse subsisting between

the inhabitants of these Provinces and the people of the hills, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, with the view of protecting the Beoparees and merchants, has resolved to establish periods for holding Fairs near the Ghauts, and to send Troops for the protection of merchants at those Fairs, in order that the merchants may resort thither for the purpose of traffic at the appointed periods without molestation, and that there may be a constant and free intercourse of trade between the two countries. It has therefore been settled, that in the month of Aughun (beginning with the 9th November 1802, and ending with the 8th December) a Fair shall be held at Chilkeah Ghaut, in Pergunnah Casheepoor, for that month. After an interval of one month, in the month of Maugh (beginning with the 7th January, and ending with the 5th of February), another Fair shall be held for that month at Belharry Ghaut, opposite to Pilleebeet. At both these places during the time specified, the Company's Troops shall be sent for the protection of the traders, that no person may suffer injury or oppression. The merchants therefore of both countries may resort to the above-mentioned places at the specified times with all confidence, mutually to traffic in their respective commodities.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. PHILPOT,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1802.

Fort William, 9th September 1802.

Notice is hereby given that the Horse Fair, established last year at Hadjeepore, opposite to the city of Patna, at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the Great Gunduck and Ganges, will this year be held at the same place, on the day of the full moon, in the month of Cartick 1210, corresponding with the 9th November 1802, E. S.

Government being desirous of affording every encouragement to the Native Horse Dealers and Breeders resorting to the above market, has this season resolved to purchase all approved horses fit for immediate admittance into the Cavalry which may be procurable at moderate prices, and also colts bred from zemindary mares which had been covered by the Stallions belonging to Government. Captain William Frazer, the

Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Stud, has been accordingly directed to attend at the Fair for the above-mentioned purposes. In conformity to the foregoing orders, the Magistrates and the Collectors have been directed to afford every protection and encouragement to the Horse Merchants in their progress to and from the Fair.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Stud Dept.

THE 21ST OCTOBER 1802.

Calcutta General Post Office, 31st October 1802.

The following extracts from the Post Office Regulations are republished in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the information of the public:—

Extract.

The hours for the General Post Office to be opened to the public shall be as follows:—

From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. for both the receipt and delivery of letters to persons enquiring for or bringing letters to the Office; and from 3 to 6 P. M. for the receipt of letters only.

REGULATIONS FOR DAWK BANGY.

Extract.

That the hour for the receipt of packages at the General Post Office and Subordinates, shall be from 10 to 1 in the morning only. The foregoing Regulations will in future be most scrupulously observed.

(Sd.) J. BATTYE,
Acting Post Master General.

Notice is hereby given that gentlemen wishing to proceed by Dawk to Benares, Patna, or Moorshedabad, may be accommodated with Bearers, on making official application at the General Post Office and giving three days' previous notice.

CALCUTTA
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
27th October 1802. }

(Sd) J. BATTYE,
Acting Post Master General.

THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1802.

Fort William, Public Department, 18th November 1802.

The following Regulation passed this day by the Governor General in Council, is hereby published for general information :—

A Regulation for the exemption of certain Articles imported into Bengal by Sea from the payment of any Duties or Customs, on their transportation to places in the interior of the country.

Whereas, with a view of promoting the import trade to Bengal by sea, and also of enabling the Civil and Military servants of His Majesty and of the Hon'ble the East India Company, serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and also all British subjects permitted to reside in the territories subject to the immediate Government of the said Presidency, to obtain articles of necessary consumption so imported at a fair and moderate price, it was enacted by Clause 1st, Section 10, Regulation XI, 1801, that goods imported into Bengal by sea, after having paid the Government Customs at the Custom Houses at Calcutta, Hooghly, or Chittagong, shall not be subjected to any further duty on their being exported into the interior of the country, during the period for which the rowannahs under which they were exported are declared to be current. And whereas by Clause 2nd of the aforesaid Section and Regulation, it is further enacted that goods of the above-mentioned description, and under the circumstances above stated, which shall be cleared out from either of the afore-mentioned Custom Houses, for the purpose of being exported through the interior of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or the part of Orissa subject to the dominion of the Company, shall be entitled to a rowannah exempting them from the payment of any duty in their passage through the interior of the said Provinces, and also on their exportation therefrom, provided the goods shall be exported within the period for which the rowannahs are declared to be current, and whereas, notwithstanding the said provisions, representations have been received by the Governor General in Council stating the enhanced charge to which the Civil and Military Officers, and other Europeans, stationed or residing in the Province of Benares, and in the territories ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the Vizier, are subjected on the purchases of articles of necessary consumption imported into Bengal by sea, by reason of the duties levied on such articles in the Province of Benares, and in the said territories; the Governor General in Council, with a view of affording relief to all such persons, and also of

incouraging the importation of such articles into Bengal, has enacted as follows :—

2. The under-mentioned articles, after having paid the established Customs at the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Hooghly, or Chittagong, on their importation into Bengal by sea, shall not be subject to any further duty whatsoever, either on their transit to, or importation at, any place in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, or in that part of Orissa which is under the dominion of the Hon'ble Company, or in the Province of Benares, or on their exportation to the territories ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble Company, or to His Excellency's reserved territories. And upon any of the said articles being exported into the interior of the country, the Collectors of the Government Customs at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Chittagong respectively shall grant rowannahs free of duty, which shall exempt them from the payment of any further duty accordingly.

Liquors of all kinds.

Cheeses.

Hams.

Grocery.

Confectionary.

Oilman's stores.

Tea.

China and Earthenware.

Glassware.

Tin and Japanned-ware.

Hard-ware.

Cutlery.

Ironmongery.

Hosiery.

Broad Cloth, Superfine, and

Kerseymer.

Buttons.

Shoes and Boots.

Hats.

Flannel.

Blankets.

Irish Linen.

Manchester Goods.

Great Coats and Boat Cloaks.

Leather Breeches, Pantaloon, and
Gloves.

Millinery.

Nankeen cloth.

Coast Cloths.

Perfumery.

Furniture.

Saddlery.

Books.

Stationery.

3. On every rowannah granted by the Collectors of the Government Customs at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Chittagong, in virtue of this Regulation, they are authorized to levy, for their own benefit respectively, a fee at the rates specified in Clause 3rd, Section 12, Regulation XI, 1801. The fee levied by the Collector of the Government Customs at Calcutta shall be divided between him and his Deputy, in the same proportions as are prescribed by Clause 2nd of the same Section and Regulation, for the division of the Commission.

4. *First*.—This Regulation shall take effect from the time of the receipt of it at the Custom Houses of Calcutta, Hooghly, Chittagong, and Benares respectively.

Second.—Provided, nevertheless, that any of the said articles which may have been cleared out for any place beyond the Province of Behar, prior to the receipt of this Regulation, but which may not have arrived thereat, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Regulation under the rowannahs which may have been granted for them in virtue of Section 10, Regulation XI, 1801.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 2ND DECEMBER 1802.

Fort William, 1st December 1802.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following letter, with its enclosures, addressed by John Fleming, Esquire, first Member of the Medical Board, to His Excellency in Council, be published for general information:—

To His Excellency the MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P., Governor General in Council.

MY LORD,—It is with the highest satisfaction I do myself the honor of acquainting your Excellency, that after repeated disappointments we have at last, through the benevolent attention of Dr. Anderson at Madras, been so fortunate as to obtain the recent matter of the Cow-pox, and that we have thereby been enabled to introduce the practice of vaccination into this Settlement. I herewith enclose the letter with which I was favored by the Doctor on the subject, together with one which I have received from Captain Anderson, Commander of the Ship *Hunter*, whose assiduous attention to ensure success to the important commission with which he was entrusted, is very meritorious.

John Norton, the boy vaccinated by Captain Anderson on the 12th instant, arrived in Calcutta on the 17th, with such evident and decisive marks on his arm of being infected with the genuine Cow-pox, as left no room for doubt or hesitation. As the matter was already ripe for communicating the infection, three children born of European parents,

belonging to His Majesty's 10th Regiment, were vaccinated by Mr. William Russell on that day, and on the day following, the operation was performed on eight others. Among these were two children of Mr. Barlow, one of Colonel Dyer, one of Mr. Birch, one of Mr. Trail, and one of Mr. Binny, in all of whom, as well as in the three children of the 10th Regiment, I had an opportunity of observing the progress of the infection, and from comparing the symptoms and appearances produced by it with the minute and circumstantial descriptions given by Dr. Jenner, Mr. Atkin, and Dr. DeCarro, and with the colored plates by which their descriptions are illustrated, I am perfectly satisfied that it was the true vaccine disease. Messrs. Russell, Hare, Shoolbred, and other Medical gentlemen, who had an opportunity of seeing the children, are fully impressed with the same conviction. In confirmation of this important fact, I think it proper to mention that three children who were inoculated with the thread sent me by Captain Anderson from Kedgerie, as mentioned in his letter, received the infection and shewed in the progress of the disease the same characteristic symptoms and appearances on the arm as those that were inoculated from Norton. The same satisfactory result was experienced in respect to two children inoculated by Mr. Shoolbred on the 20th, and two others on the 21st, from matter taken from Norton's arm on the 19th, all of whom, he assures me, exhibited in the most unequivocal manner the distinguishing symptoms of the genuine Cow-pox.

The Settlement being now, as I conceive, in complete possession of the benefit derived to mankind from Doctor Jenner's celebrated discovery, I take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency's consideration, my opinion on the best mode of preserving the continuance of so great a blessing, and spreading it as rapidly as possible throughout the Provinces.

For attaining the first of these important objects, I would recommend that a Surgeon of approved skill and assiduity should be appointed to the charge of preserving a constant supply of recent genuine matter for the use of the metropolis and the subordinate stations, and that it should be a part of his duty not only to vaccinate the children of such of the Natives as might apply to him, but also to take every opportunity to instruct the Hindoo and Mahomedan Physicians in the proper mode of performing the operation, and to give them precise and clear information respecting those symptoms and appearances by which the specific genuine Cow-pox may be distinguished from other eruptions.

To facilitate the general adoption of the practice of vaccination by the natives, I beg leave to suggest that a Notification should be published in the Persian, Hindavy, and Bengalese languages, and also in the Sanscrit, giving :—

1st.—A succinct history of the discovery, in which the curious, and, to the Hindoos, very interesting circumstance that this wonderful preventive was originally procured from the body of the cow, should be emphatically remarked.

2. An explanation of the important and essential advantages which vaccination possesses over the small-pox inoculation ;—and lastly an earnest exhortation to the Natives of these Provinces to lose no time in availing themselves of these inestimable benefit, scarcely inferior to any that ever was communicated by one nation to another.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

CALCUTTA, }
The 29th November 1802. }

(Sd) J. FLEMING,
1st Member of the Medical Board.

To JOHN FLEMING, Esq., *Calcutta*

DEAR SIR,—Not having heard of the Bombay cow-pox matter succeeding in Bengal, I take the opportunity of the Ship *Hunter* sailing, to inoculate two boys born of European parents at Botany Bay (where the small-pox has never appeared) belonging to the ship, by whom Captain Anderson, the Commander, hopes of being able to continue the disease in succession until his arrival at Calcutta.

The matter with which these two boys have been inoculated was taken last night from the arm of a healthy child inoculated at Chingleput on the 1st instant, with threads sent on the 9th ultimo from Trincomallee by Mr. Rogers ; the disease appears to all here to be of the genuine kind, and confident of your attention to promote the benefit of this invaluable discovery,

I am, very truly yours,

(Sd.) JAMES ANDERSON.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
The 11th October 1802 }

To JOHN FLEMING, Esq., Calcutta.

SIR,—Agreeably to your desire, I have the pleasure of sending you the following memorandums, respecting the persons I inoculated for the cow-pox during my passage from Madras.

John Croswell, a boy born at Port Jackson of European parents, aged about thirteen years, was inoculated at Doctor Anderson's house at Madras, on the 10th of October, from a native child who had arrived that day from Chingleput. As the disease made its appearance rather late, and afterwards advanced very slowly, I did not take matter from him till the 22nd ultimo, when I inoculated M. A. an European child, aged eighteen months. From her I inoculated Harry, a Malay boy, aged about seven years, on the 2nd of November. And on the 12th, Charles Norton, a boy born at Port Jackson of European parents, aged about fifteen years, was inoculated from Harry. The disease having made its appearance in due time, as soon as the ship arrived at Diamond Harbour, I sent him to town, where he arrived on the 19th instant, and was disposed of as you directed.

The cotton threads which I sent you from Kedgere, were strongly impregnated with vaccine matter taken from the European child and the Malay boy, on the 2nd and 12th instant, as particularly marked on each.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

CALCUTTA, <i>The 27th November 1802.</i>	} (Sd.)	WILLIAM ANDERSON.
---	---------	-------------------

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order :—

1st.—That the high approbation of His Excellency in Council is signified to Doctor James Anderson, Physician General and First Member of the Hospital Board upon the Establishment of Fort St. George, for the benevolent attention, assiduity, and skill, manifested by him in promoting the introduction into these Provinces of the benefit of the valuable and important discovery made by Doctor Jenner, and that this order be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being duly signified to Doctor Anderson.

2nd.—That the Chief Secretary do signify to Captain Anderson, Commander of the Ship Hunter, the thanks of the Governor General in Council, for his assiduous attention in insuring the success of the important commission with which he was entrusted.

3rd.—That the Chief Secretary do signify the approbation of the Governor General in Council to John Fleming, Esquire, and to Messrs. Russells, Hare, and Shoolbred, and the other medical gentlemen, employed on this important occasion, for their diligence and ability in promoting at this Presidency the successful introduction of Doctor Jenner's discovery.

4th.—That Mr. William Russell be appointed to superintend the further promotion of the benefits of Doctor Jenner's discovery throughout the Provinces subject to the immediate Government of this Presidency.

5th.—That a Notification be prepared and published in the Persian, Hindavy, Bengalese, and Sanskrit languages, according to the suggestion of Mr. Fleming.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 16TH DECEMBER 1802.

*Charitable Fund for the relief of Distressed Europeans and others,
established 26th of June 1800.*

The Managers of the Charitable Fund have much satisfaction in laying before the public the accompanying statements, by which it will appear that the beneficial effects expected from this Institution have been fully realized.

While the Managers gratefully acknowledge the benevolent spirit with which this Fund has been supported, they would call the attention of the public to the chief object proposed by its establishment; which was, that at the same time that it afforded relief to real distress, it might put a stop to those numerous applications for charity, which are constantly circulated in the Settlement, and which are often impositions on the humanity of the public. To such applications it may be

answered, that a Fund is established for the express purpose of relieving the indigent, and that proper persons are appointed to investigate the cases of those who apply for relief.

A meeting of the Vestry is held on the first Monday of every month, to examine the applications for assistance, to determine on the sum to be granted in each particular case, and to transact the general business of the charity.

All applications for relief are to be made through the Vestry Clerk. Subscriptions for the support of this Institution are received by the Bank of Hindoostan, the Treasurer of the Fund.

By order of the Vestry,

CALCUTTA,
The 16th December 1802. }

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,

Clerk of the Vestry.

Statement of the Fund for the Relief of Distressed Europeans and others.

SUBSCRIPTIONS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	1801	Rs. A P		Rs	A. P
December 24th —To Balance			In January 1802	1,785	1 3
this day January 1802		3,199 1 5	February	986	8 0
His Excellency the Most			March	707	0 0
Noble Marquis Wellesley	2,976	0 0	April	924	0 0
G H Barlow, Esq.	1,500	0 0	May	1,135	0 0
H. Trail, Esq.	550	0 0	June	771	0 0
W A Brooke, Esq.	400	0 0	July	1,157	0 0
J P. Gaidner, Esq.	320	0 0	August	785	0 0
G Udny, Esq.	300	0 0	September	1,054	8 0
J Alexander, Esq.	300	0 0	October	991	0 0
The Revd D. Brown	300	0 0	November	1,001	0 0
Captun Sandys	280	0 0	Decemoer	1,531	0 0
W A Edmonstone, Esq	200	0 0		12,828	1 3
F Gladwin, Esq, annually	200	0 0			
H Ramus, Es	200	0 0			
		7,526 0 0			
Amount collected at the New			106 Poor clothed and pen-		
Church on Christmas day			sioned on the Church		
1801	3,258	12 0	Last from January to		
Ditto ditto ditto ditto			December both inclusive	6,815	12 0
on Easter day, 1802	1,640	8 0			
Ditto subscribed at the Bank			Balance	2,418	14 10
of Hindoostan	225	0 0			
Interest of Notes	270	6 8			
General Martin's Estate	2,000	0 0			
		7,304 10 8			
Amount Sacramental collec-					
tions from January to					
December	3,443	0 0			
Sicca Rupees	21,562	12 1			
			Sicca Rupees	21,562	12 1

Register of Persons relieved by this Fund since the 1st January 1802.

	Rs.	A.	P.
32 Europeans, assisted at different times ..	3,014	1	3
17 Europeans, pensioned at different dates ..	3,102	0	0
39 Widows of Europeans, pensioned at different dates	4,108	0	0
17 Native Portuguese, Hindoos and Mahomedans, pensioned at different dates ..	1,120	0	0
41 Descendants of Europeans and Native Portuguese, assisted at different times ...	783	8	0
106 Native Portuguese, Hindoos and Mahomedans, clothed and pensioned on the Church List, &c.	6,315	12	0
—			
252 Persons.			
—			
Distributed in this present year —————	18,393	3	5
Advertisements in different papers ...	340	8	0
Two acknowledgments, Nos. 443 and 543 .	26	0	0
Clerk to the Charitable Fund, Stationery, and Sircar, for twelve months... ..	384	0	0
Cash Balance	2,418	14	10
		3,169	6 10
			—
	Sicca Rupees	21,562	12 1
			—

(Sd) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,

Clerk of the Vestry.

*Garrison Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,
25th December 1802.*

The Governor General directs that the remains of the deceased Major General Horton Brisco, late a Major General on the Staff of this Presidency, be interred to-morrow morning at sun-rise, with every Military honor due to the rank of that Officer, who, during a long course of faithful and assiduous service in India, maintained for upwards of forty years the honorable character of unremitted zeal, integrity, and diligence.

A funeral party, consisting of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, and the Detachment of His Majesty's 10th and 22nd Regiments, to parade to-morrow morning at sun-rise, to attend the interment of the late Major General Brisco ; a Detachment from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General's Body Guard, will parade with the funeral party, which is to be commanded by Major General Cameron.

Minute guns to be fired when the procession commences, until the corpse shall be interred, during which time the garrison flag is to be lowered to half Staff.

All Officers off duty to attend.

THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1803.

Minutes of Council, 20th January 1803.

Ordered that the thanks of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council be given to the Reverend Claudius Buchanan for the excellent sermon by him preached before His Lordship at the New Church of Calcutta on the 19th day of January, the day of General Thanksgiving appointed by the Governor General in Council, and that Mr. Buchanan be desired to print the said sermon.

Ordered that the Chief Secretary do communicate the above order to Mr. Buchanan.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1803.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following papers submitted to His Excellency in Council by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces, be published:—

To the HON'BLE HENRY WELLESLEY, Lieutenant Governor of the Ceded Provinces.

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Hon'ble the East India Company, who have acted under you in the Ceded Provinces, beg leave to express to you our grateful sense of your liberal and unwearied endeavours to give general satisfaction in every respect, both in your public and private character, and to assure you of the sincere regret which we feel at your departure.

Such of us as have had the good fortune to be employed more immediately under you, think it but just to declare that by your indefatigable personal exertions in the arduous task of arranging the business of a newly acquired territory, where everything yet remained to be done, we have been encouraged to persevere with cheerfulness in the discharge of those laborious and important duties which you, Hon'ble Sir, so cheerfully shared with us. In witnessing such ready co-operation in you, the toilsome part of our duty was no longer remembered.

Great and solid as are the advantages in point of Commerce, Revenue, and Political security, which the Hon'ble Company (and eventually Great Britain) must derive from the important acquisition of these

provinces, still, we hesitate not to declare our fullest conviction that their attainment has been greatly accelerated by the judicious exercise of the high discretionary powers of your elevated situation; and our own exertions were the more advantageously directed by the favorable and highly advantageous circumstance of acting under a power in full possession of the confidence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, a confidence essential in every point

* * * *

[Note.—Wanting in the original.]

personal knowledge, could not, for obvious reasons, have been so completely bestowed elsewhere.

Strongly impressed with those sentiments of respectful and affectionate attachment which such conduct must naturally inspire, we request your acceptance of our warmest and most heartfelt wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

HON'BLE SIR,

Your most obliged and most obedient Servants,

(Signed)	M. LESLIE.
"	ARCHIBALD SETON.
"	RICHARD BECHER.
"	J. FOMBELLE.
"	GEO. WEBB.
"	RICHARD SHUBRICK.
"	C. RUSSELL.
"	S. SWINTON.
"	W. LEYCESTER.
"	C. DUMBLETON.
"	R. CUNYNGHAME.
"	J. WEMYSS.
"	J. E. EDMISTON.
"	A. WELLAND.
"	RICHARD AHMUTY.
"	H. CORNISH.
"	J. RICHARDSON.
"	W. ORTON SALMON.
"	W. P. POTTS.
"	T. THORNHILL.
"	J. ROUTLEDGE.
"	G. D. GUTHRIE.
"	A. ROSS.

BAREILLY, }
The 29th December 1802. }

To the Gentlemen of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Covenanted Civil Service acting in the Ceded Provinces in Oude.

GENTLEMEN,—The kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my services, and your regret at my departure, in your address of the 29th of December, demand my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

The extensive and salutary improvements which have already been introduced into the Ceded Provinces in Oude, are principally to be ascribed to the zealous and indefatigable exertions of the Civil and Commercial Officers in the discharge of their respective duties. The tranquil conclusion of the triennial Settlement, the confidence expressed by all classes of the inhabitants in the British Government, and the unusual success with which every branch of the public service has been conducted, are satisfactory proofs of the advantageous selection made by the Governor General from the Civil Service of the Hon'ble Company for the introduction of the British system of Government into these provinces.

In the exercise of the extensive powers entrusted to me, my acknowledgments are particularly due to the gentlemen joined with me in the temporary commission for the administration of the Provisional Government. I have derived the most effectual assistance from the aid of their talents, experience, and honorable support, and I am happy, in the public opportunity afforded me by your address, of expressing the high sense which I entertain of their valuable public services.

I shall never cease to retain a lively interest in the welfare of these important possessions, and I now reflect with peculiar satisfaction that the foundation is established for their future affluence and prosperity. These sentiments are rendered still more gratifying by the honorable testimony which your address has afforded me, that in the estimation of so large and respectable a part of the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company, my appointment to the temporary charge of the Ceded Provinces in Oude has been advantageous to the exertion of your respective services, and has facilitated the progress of the public business in your several departments.

I have the honor to be,

with the greatest respect and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 10th February 1803. }

(Sd.) HENRY WELLESLEY.

THE 3RD MARCH 1803.

Town Major's Office, the 2nd March 1803.

The public is informed that the bridge which has been lately under repair at the Royal Gate of Fort William being now finished, carriages, pallanqueens, &c., may pass and repass by that avenue as usual.

The regulations formerly in force respecting the passing of carriages through the Calcutta Gate, and which have been suspended during the continuance of the repairs at the Royal Gate, will again be observed.

*

THE 10TH MARCH 1803.

HIS Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General having reviewed the Artillery at Dum-Dum on Friday, the 4th instant, proceeded early on Saturday morning to Baraset, accompanied by Mr. Barlow, Member of Council, Colonel Green, and the Officers of His Lordship's Staff. Captain Richardson, Commanding the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and Lieutenant Broughton, Adjutant of the Corps, met His Excellency at a distance from the Cantonment, and conducted His Excellency to the Head Quarters of the station, where the Company, under the command of Ensign Oliver, was drawn up to receive His Excellency. Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Snelder had the honor of being selected to mount (the first as Orderly Serjeant, and the latter as sentries) over His Excellency. Breakfast being announced, the Company lodged their arms, and had the honor of breakfasting with His Lordship; immediately after breakfast, the Gentlemen Cadets were assembled for the purpose of being examined in the Hindoostanee language. Messrs. Harington and Colebroke, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Mr. Gilchrist, Hindoostanee Professor at the College of Fort William, were nominated as Examiners; the whole being in readiness, His Excellency entered the Examination-room, accompanied by Mr. Barlow and all the Officers of His Lordship's Staff. His Excellency remained during the examination of the First Class, and on receiving the Report of the Examiners on the progress of each gentleman, His Excellency addressed them individually, and expressed his approbation at their different degrees of proficiency; and on the conclusion of the examination of the First Class, His Excellency expressed his approbation in terms highly flattering to Captain Richardson and to Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Snelder, who composed the First Class.

His Excellency now retired, and until the conclusion of the Examination, Mr. Barlow presided. In the evening His Excellency reviewed the Company. They performed the manual and platoon exercise, marched to the front, then facing outwards, filed in two divisions to the rear, where they piled their arms, and fell in as Officers and Serjeants with the Sepoy Detachment through the remaining part of the review, which being finished, Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider were ordered to the front, and adverting to the Examination Report of these gentlemen's proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and of an equally favorable one by Captain Richardson of their military acquirements in the short period of five months, His Excellency expressed his approbation of their merit, and informed them that they should immediately be ordered to join their Corps in the line, and be recommended to the notice of the Officer in command of the Corps to which they might be nominated, and as a further mark of His Excellency's approbation, and their merit, His Excellency was pleased to order that each of these gentlemen should be presented with a regimental sword and five hundred Rupees.

In the evening His Excellency, the Officers of His Excellency's Staff, the Cadet Company, and a large party of gentlemen were entertained at dinner by Captain Richardson; His Excellency slept that night at Baraset, and proceeded to Barrackpore at an early hour the next morning.

Report on the Examination of the Cadet Company in the Hindoostanee language, holden at the Cantonment of Baraset on 5th day of March 1803, in the presence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and Mr. Barlow, Member of Council.

FIRST CLASS.

Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider.—These gentlemen had the honor of being examined in the presence of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, and manifested a degree of proficiency which obtained them the distinguished honor of His Excellency's highest approbation.

Messrs. Ferrard and Oliver.—These gentlemen manifested a degree of proficiency which entitled them to be advanced from the second to the first class.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Tydd.—On the Bombay establishment, but examined at his own request, and showed a proficiency which entitled him to be placed at the head of the Second Class.

Messrs. Kirchoffer, Gage, Baber, Lyall, and Young.—These gentlemen although inferior to those of the First Class, acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and in a manner which affords a well grounded expectation, that they will distinguish themselves considerably at the next examination.

THIRD CLASS.

Mr. Meyrick.—This gentleman was examined at his own request, and if he had been capable of reading the Persian character, would have been entitled to be advanced to the Second Class.

Mr. Engleheart	}	These gentlemen did not express a desire to be examined.
„ Woollocombe		
„ Barlow		
„ Fluker		
„ Blott		
„ Costley		
„ Williamson		

(Sd.) J. H. HARINGTON,
 „ H. COLEBROOKE,
 „ J. GILCHRIST,

Examiners.

THE 24TH MARCH 1803.

Advertisement.

In order to prevent difficulty and confusion in the arrangements which are become necessary for the public accommodation at the New Government House, the following Regulations are published for general information.—

1. A room on the basement floor is appropriated to the use of the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the New Government House. All persons having business to transact at the Government House will be received by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting between the hours of nine and three.

2. All persons are desired to enter the Government House through the arches under the steps on the north side, excepting on public occasions, when the entrance will be by the great steps leading to the northern portico.

3. One of the Aides-de-Camp will attend at the Government House every day, notwithstanding the temporary absence of the Governor General from Calcutta.

4. On Levee Days, there will be two Aides-de-Camp in waiting (who will be publicly designated) for the express purpose of receiving the cards of strangers, and of presenting strangers to the Governor General.

5. All persons desirous of being presented to the Governor General are requested to write their names and stations on a card, and to deliver the card (previous to the Levee) to one of the Aides-de-Camp in waiting.

6. The Levees at the Government House will in general be holden in the centre room of the upper floor. The Company will assemble on the marble floor, and will be conducted from thence to the Levee Room as soon as the Governor General shall be ready to receive them.

7. The Company will enter the house by the north-east staircase, and return by the north-west stair case.

8. On Levee Days, the Chief Justice, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Council, General Officers, and Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, will be conducted to the Levee Room immediately on their arrival at the Government House.

9. The general entrance into the Government House on all occasions is from the *northward*; but on Levee Days, Public Balls, and entertainments, the southern entrance will be open to the Chief Justice, Members of Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, General Officers, Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the suite of the Governor General, and their respective families, if they should choose to enter on that side of the house.

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
23rd March 1803. }

(Sd.) M. SHAWE,
Private Secretary.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THURSDAY, 31st MARCH 1803.

In pursuance of authority received by the Board of Trade from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the following advertisement, inviting proposals of contract for supplying

indigo for the Company's investment for the year 1803, is published for general information :—

Notice is hereby given that proposals of contract will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 30th of April next, for supplying indigo, of the manufacture of Bengal, Behar, or Benares, for the Company's investment for the year 1803, under the stipulations following :—

1. The indigo contracted for must be delivered as nearly as possible of one quality in a chest. It will be appraised by the Company's Inspector, or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse, but none will be accepted which may be appraised at less than Sicca Rupees 90 per factory maund. The appraisement will be made within thirty days from the day of the delivery of the indigo at the Export Warehouse. Should any contractor be dissatisfied with the appraisement of the Company's Inspector, or other proper Officers of the Export Warehouse, which appraisement is in all instances to be regulated by the value which the indigo, in the judgment of the said Inspector or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse, will produce at the Company's sales in England, the indigo shall be referred for re-valuation to two persons to be chosen, one by the Board of Trade on behalf of the Company, the other by the contractor, and the decision of such two persons, or, in the event of their not agreeing in their valuation, the decision of a third person, to be nominated by them, shall be conclusive. Timely notice will be given to each contractor, or to his Agent in Calcutta, of the intended appraisement of the indigo ; and should any contractor, or some person on his part, after receiving such timely notice, not attend, such contractor shall not afterwards be entitled to appeal from the appraisement of the Company's Inspector or other proper Officer of the Export Warehouse.

2. Advances will be made to the amount of the indigo contracted for, at the rate of 80 Sicca Rupees per factory maund, in Treasury Bills, or in cash, as the state of the public treasury may admit, at the periods and in the proportions following, *viz.* :—

On the execution of the necessary deeds, one-half.

On the 1st July, the remaining half.

The deliveries of the indigo contracted for being completed, the accounts will be adjusted ; and if, by reason of any contractor failing to deliver the full quantity of indigo contracted for, the amount of the advances made to him at Sicca Rupees 80 per factory maund should

exceed three-fourths of the appraised value of the indigo delivered by him, the difference shall be returned to the Company, one-half with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum calculated from the date of the contractor's receipt of the first advance, the other half with interest at the same rate from the date of the contractor's receipt of the second advance. No further payment will be made by the Company to any contractor beyond the advance of Sicca Rupees 80 per maund, whatever may be the value of the indigo delivered by him.

3. No indigo will be received before the 16th December 1803. After that date the contractors may deliver as it shall suit their convenience, so that the following proportions of the quantity contracted for by them respectively be delivered by the periods annexed, *viz.* :—

By the 31st December 1803, one-half.

By the 15th February 1804, the remaining half.

Should any indigo be tendered after the 15th February 1804, the Company reserve to themselves the option of receiving or rejecting it. Any contractor failing to deliver the quantity engaged for shall be subject to a penalty of 30 per cent. on the deficient quantity, estimated at the rate of the advances, *viz.*, Sicca Rupees 80 per maund.

4. Each cake of indigo must be stamped with the following mark :—

E. In.

and under it, with the initials of the contractor's name, or with those of the firm, if a partnership.

5. The indigo which may be provided under this advertisement shall be subject to the payment of the duties chargeable on that article by the existing regulations of Government.

6. From the proceeds of the sales shall in the first instance be defrayed the freight, at such rate as may be payable by the Company on the ship on which the indigo may be laden, with a proportion of the demurrage, and of the charge for kentledge (if the Company shall be liable to the payment of either of those charges) also the public duties, and Company's charges; provided always with respect to demurrage, that the contractors shall not be subject to any charge on that account beyond the ordinary time of departure of the ships in the season in which they may arrive. The Company's charges to be rated generally

at 2 per cent. on the amount sales. From the remainder of the proceeds, the Company shall be repaid the advances as follows :—

At the rate of two shillings and nine pence per Sicca Rupee, on the advance of Sicca Rupees 80 per factory maund, and also on the packing and shipping charges. Should the remainder of the proceeds not suffice for the above-mentioned payment, a return of advances must be made to the Company in Bengal, one-half with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum calculated from the date of the contractor's receipt of the first advance, the other half with interest at the same rate, from the date of the contractor's receipt of the second advance.

7. Whatever the indigo shall produce beyond the amount necessary for the purpose mentioned in the preceding Article, will be paid to the contractors, either in Bengal or in England, at their option. If in Bengal, it will be paid in cash, or in Treasury Bills of this Government, as the state of the public Treasury may admit, at the expiration of sixty days after the account sales of the indigo shall have been received by the Governor General in Council at the exchange of two shillings and five pence per Sicca Rupee. If in England, payment will be made on the proceeds of the indigo being realized at the India House. In either case the Company will stand to the risks of the voyage to the extent only of the amount advanced by the Company to the contractors, and every proposal must specify whether the contractor chooses to receive the surplus proceeds in England or in India.

8. Two securities will be required for the performance of the engagements to be entered into with the Company by each contractor, a partnership being considered as one security, and every proposal must be accompanied by a declaration from the persons named as securities of their consent to be so bound. Proposals from Agents must be accompanied by the authorities from their principals for making them. Any proposal deficient in either of these respects will be rejected without consideration.

9. The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Every proposal must specify the place at which the indigo is intended to be manufactured, and the proposer must satisfy the Board of Trade, if required so to do, that his manufactory is actually capable of producing the quantity of indigo proposed for. The Board of Trade will

further require that the contractors shall, if called upon, produce evidence of the indigo delivered by them being *bond fide*, the produce of the places of manufacture which they may have specified in their proposals.

11. The Board of Trade think it proper to declare that in the event of any contractor failing wholly or partially in his engagements, they will require to be satisfied that the advances were duly applied to the purposes for which they were taken up, and that no more indigo was made by him proper for the Company's investment than what he shall have delivered.

12. The Board of Trade reserve to themselves the option of loading the indigo on the Company's regular or extra ships, as they may judge to be expedient or necessary.

13. The public are hereby informed that no further pecuniary assistance will be afforded by the Governor General in Council to the Indigo-planters after the present year.

Published by order of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 29th March 1803. }

(Sd.) C. M. RICKETTS,
Secretary, Board of Trade.

THE 21ST APRIL 1803.

Fort William, 9th April 1803.

Lolla Anunderam, formerly Dewanny Sheristadar in the Adawlut of the Zillah Sylhet, and Kewul Kissen, formerly a Mohurir in the Office of the Collector of Zillah Sylhet, having been convicted before the Supreme Court of Judicature of a conspiracy against the late Judge and Magistrate of that Zillah, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare the above-mentioned persons to be incapable of holding any office hereafter in the service of Government.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Judicial Dept.

THE 12TH MAY 1803.

Bearers.

The inconvenience which many persons in Calcutta have of late suffered for want of Bearer, and the hourly applications for assistance to the Police in these cases, induced the Magistrates to make an enquiry into this subject; and it has been ascertained, that within the last ten days, near one thousand Orissa Bearer, availing themselves of the opportunity of several opulent natives proceeding on pilgrimages to *Juggernaut*, have accepted of hire, and taken this mode of returning to their country. So many, therefore, of this description of people being suddenly withdrawn from the public service, is one, among other causes, why there are not a sufficient number at present to answer the frequent calls of the inhabitants.

With respect to Bearer who ply in the highways and streets as *ticca*, and who refuse to serve when the ordinary fare is tendered to them, the public is informed that the *Paramanics* have on this account been summoned to the Police Office. The Regulations into which these men have entered on the part of the Bearer will in a short time be made known; but it is at the same time necessary to observe, that if the Bearer resorting to this place are ever to be brought into a state of complete order, it can only be done by the inhabitants in general co-operating with the Justices, and acquiescing in some necessary rules, which, though they may be found occasionally to intrench on the convenience of individuals and of families, may ultimately tend to redress a very great public grievance

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 18TH JUNE 1803.

Fort William, 16th June 1803.

The public is hereby informed that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the month of July, is Sicca Rupees four lakhs (4,00,000). Of this sum, Sicca Rupees one lakh (1,00,000), will be applied on the purchase of the Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and the remainder will be

applied to the discharge of the Notes of the General Register, in the order of number and date, as follows :—

On Monday 4th July, from No. 3678 of the General	Rs.
Register of 1792-93 to 3686	47,100
On Thursday 7th July, from No. 3686 to 3692 ...	47,300
On Monday 11th July, from No. 3692 to 3699 ...	39,500
On Thursday 14th July, from No. 3699 to 3704 ...	40,000
On Monday 18th July, from No. 3704 to 3711 ...	46,700
On Thursday 21st July, from No. 3711 to 3715 ...	43,000
On Monday 25th July, from No. 3715 to 3723 ...	45,000
On Thursday 28th July, from No. 3723 to 3729 ...	42,000

The interest will cease on the date on which the Notes are severally ordered for payment.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 30TH JUNE 1803.

BY AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

Prospectus of a plan for the publication of the Military Memoirs of
MR. GEORGE THOMAS,

Who by extraordinary talents and enterprise, rose from an obscure situation to the rank of a General in the service of the Native Powers in the North-West of India.

Through the Work are interspersed Geographical and Statistical accounts of several of the States, composing the interior of the Peninsula, especially the countries of Jypore, Joudpore, and Oudipore, by Geographers denominated Rajpootana, the Seiks of Punjab, the territory of Beykaneer, and the country adjoining the great Desert to the westward of Hurriana.

The Work compiled and arranged from original documents, delivered to the Supreme Government of Bengal by Mr. Thomas, is now published by the authority of His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. P., Governor General, and Captain General in India, &c. &c. &c., by William Francklin, Captain of Infantry.

The Work will comprehend two distinct periods :—

First.—From Mr. Thomas's arrival in India, until his establishment at Hansi.

Second.—From his establishment at Hansi, until his arrival at the British Frontier in 1802.

An Appendix will be added, containing—

I.—Commercial remarks on the trade of the countries to the North-West of India.

II.—On the celebrated pasture grounds, called the *Lacky Jungle*.

III.—A general Abstract of the Countries mentioned in the Work, exhibiting their respective distances, and relative positions, &c, from Delhi.

With the Work will be given a plan of the City of Jypore, a curious Drawing of the Rajah's Palace, a Map of the Countries North-West of Delhi, and, drawn from life, a Portrait of George Thomas.

The Work will be printed on the best Europe paper, in one volume quarto.

Conditions.

The subscription Fifty Rupees.

Subscription for this Work will be received by Messrs. Gardiner, Alexander, and Co., Agents in Calcutta.

The Work will be put to Press so soon as a sufficient sum shall have been subscribed to defray the expense of Printing.

Prefixed to the Work will be a list of the Subscribers.

CALCUTTA, }
The 6th June 1803. }

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 14TH JULY 1803.

Fort William, Public Department, 13th July 1803.

The public is hereby informed that after the present month, the Bills to be granted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on account of the Sinking Fund,

will be drawn, until further notice, at the exchange of two shillings five pence the Sicca Rupee, payable three months after sight, instead of two shillings six pence the Sicca Rupee, the present rate of exchange.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) T. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 4TH AUGUST 1803.

Fort William, Public Department, 3rd August 1803.

Notice is hereby given that the Sub-Treasurer and Marine Pay Master, will be furnished with cash, to enable them to discharge the salaries and allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for June last, on or after Friday the 12th instant.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd) T. PHILPOT,
Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 11TH AUGUST 1803.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals of contract for supplying the Government of Fort St. George with sixty Elephants of the standard and description and under the conditions hereafter mentioned, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Government, on or before the 31st of this month.

Conditions.

1st.—The Elephants to be provided for this service are not to be less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubits, or 8 feet 3 inches high. They must be from Chittagong or the country to the southward of that Province, and must be competent to carry twenty maunds, exclusive of pad and other necessary gear.

2nd.—The sixty Elephants are to be delivered over to any person or Agent of the Madras Government, properly authorized to receive them at Fort St. George, or Ganjam, or at any of the principal stations between Ganjam or Fort St. George, namely :—

Vizagapatam,

Masulipatam,

Rajah Mundry and Nellore.

And at as early a period as may be practicable.

3rd.—Should it happen that, after arriving at the appointed station, any of the Elephants should be found incapable of immediate service, whether from fatigue, length of the journey, or any other cause, one month will be allowed for the recovery of such Elephants, at the expiration of which they will be inspected by proper Officers, and if not then found adequate to the carriage of the prescribed load, they shall be rejected altogether.

4th.—The proposals are to specify the rate in Sonat Rupees, at which the contractor will engage to deliver over each Elephant at any of the before-mentioned principal stations between Ganjam and Fort St. George, taking upon himself the risk of all casualties, from whatever cause they may proceed.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy to Govt., Military Dept.

THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

Fort William, 6th September 1803.

Advices have this day been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Hon'ble Mr. Paget, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, announcing the recall and departure from Paris of His Excellency Lord Whitworth, His Majesty's Ambassador to the French Republic, on the 12th May; and the arrival of General Andreossi (the late Ambassador from the French Republic to His Majesty) at Paris, on the 20th of the same month.

No official information has been received of the actual commencement of hostilities between His Majesty and the French Republic, but it appears that His Majesty's proclamation for granting letters of Marque and Reprisal against the subjects of France had been issued, and it is stated in the French papers that a British Fleet of twelve sail of the line, and six Frigates, had appeared off Brest, and that two small French Vessels had been captured in the Bay of Hodiernie by two English Frigates.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased, from this day, to prohibit the exportation of grain of every description from Bengal by sea, and to direct that all grain already embarked for exportation on any ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, or in any other part of Bengal, whether belonging to British subjects or others, shall be forthwith relanded. -

All grain which may be found on board any ship or vessel in the River Hooghly, after the expiration of fifteen days from this date, and all Grain which may be found on board any ship or vessel in any other Port of Bengal, at the expiration of fifteen days after the promulgation of this Proclamation, is hereby declared to be liable to seizure and confiscation.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 22ND SEPTEMBER 1803.

Police Office, 15th September 1803.

All French subjects and other Foreigners now residing in Calcutta, or its vicinity, are hereby directed to attend in person and deliver in their names, &c., at the Police Office without delay.

No French subjects now residing in this Town will be allowed on any account to leave or pass Calcutta without the permission of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, for which application is to be made through the Magistrates at the Police Office.

All subjects of the French Republic coming from any of the Foreign Settlements to Calcutta are required to produce at this Office a written permission for their being absent from such Settlement, and are hereby informed that in the event of their entering the Town without such permission, they will be immediately taken into custody.

By order of the Magistrates,

(Sd.) J. HOLST,
Head Clerk.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Information having been received that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the Provinces of Benares, and in the Provinces ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into those Provinces from the Province of Bengal, has been pleased to direct that a bounty shall be paid on all grain imported at the City of Benares or Allahabad, from the Province of Bengal within three months, and at Cawnpore or Futtaghur within four months from the date of this Proclamation.

The following is the rate of bounty which will be paid on the different kinds of grain at each of the above-mentioned stations.

On all grain, wheat and barley excepted :—

				Per 100 maunds
At Benares	...	...	...	Rs. 15
„ Allahabad	...	...	...	„ 19
„ Cawnpore	...	...	...	„ 23
„ Futtaghur	..	...	...	„ 27

On wheat and barley—

At Benares	...	...	...	„ 17
„ Allahabad	...	...	...	„ 22
„ Cawnpore	.	...	...	„ 24
„ Futtaghur	...	...	..	„ 31

The bounty to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned places may be entitled agreeably to the tenor of this Proclamation, will be paid at Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, by the Collectors of those districts respectively, and at Futtaghur by the Agent to the Governor General at Furruckabad. In order, however, to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the Rowannahs for the grain bearing the seal and signature of one of the Collectors of Customs in the Province of Bengal, and the usual endorsement of the Collectors or Darogahs of the intermediate Custom Houses. The Officers of Government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the Province of Benares, or the ceded Provinces of Bengal in consequence of this Proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price, and in such manner as they may judge proper.

Maafy Rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

Published by order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

THE 20TH OCTOBER 1803.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has received a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, signifying to the Governor General His Majesty's most gracious permission to accept, and to wear, the Honor conferred upon the Governor General by the Grand Seigneur, in the Order of the Crescent of the First Rank, together with His Majesty's Commands to the Governor General, to notify the same gracious permission to Major General Baird, and to the other Officers who have received similar honors from the Ottoman Court.

His Majesty has also approved of the Governor General having worn the Insignia of the said Order, and of His Excellency having authorized the Officers above mentioned to wear the respective Badges transmitted to them by the Grand Seigneur, until His Majesty's pleasure should be made known to the Governor General.

THE 27TH OCTOBER 1803.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased from this day to permit the exportation of grain of every description from Bengal to any British Port in India, under the following conditions:—

All persons who may be desirous of exporting grain from Bengal by sea under this Proclamation, are required to make application for that

purpose by letter to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Department, stating the quantity of grain to be exported, the port to which the grain is to be consigned, and the name of the vessel on which it is to be shipped.

All such applications must also specify the name of one responsible person, an inhabitant of Calcutta, who may be willing to execute a bond jointly with the proprietor or shipper of the grain, engaging under a penalty of ten Sicca Rupees per bag, that the grain shall be delivered at some British Port in India.

Immediate attention will be given to every application which may be made to the Secretary to the Government in conformity to the terms of this Proclamation, and the bonds will be prepared at his Office and executed without any expense to the parties.

The bond shall remain in full force until a certificate shall be produced from the proper public Officer of Government at the port to which the grain may be consigned, that the cargo has been landed at that Port.

The Collectors of Government Customs at Calcutta and Chittagong are strictly enjoined not to permit any grain to be shipped, nor to grant a Port Clearance to any ship or vessel loaded with grain, until they shall receive a certificate from the Secretary to the Government, that the bond required by this Proclamation has been duly executed.

The exportation of grain from Bengal to any Foreign Port, is hereby strictly prohibited.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt

THE 8TH JANUARY 1804.

Fort William, the 8th January 1804.

Advices have been received this day by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Government of Fort St. George, announcing the capture of *L'Espiegle*, French Privateer, by His Majesty's Ship *Dedaigneuse*, Captain Haywood, off Cochin, on the 14th of December 1803. The Privateer sailed from the Isle of France about the 8th of November, and had not taken any prizes.

The prisoners captured in *L'Espiegle* stated to Captain Heywood that six other Privateers were nearly ready for sea, and proposed to sail for India soon after the departure of *L'Espiegle* from the Isle of France. Two of these vessels are Brigs and two others are said to carry twenty guns each; it was understood to be the intention of the Commanders to cruize in the Bay of Bengal.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy to Govt.

THE 12TH JANUARY 1804.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Officers of the Grand Army to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the reply which His Excellency was pleased to make to the Address:—

To His Excellency General GERARD LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the Officers of the British Indian Army, who have had the honor of serving under your Excellency's personal command during the present campaign, impressed with sentiments of high respect towards your Excellency and admiration of those exalted talents by which we have been led to a series of brilliant victories, confirming the superiority of the British arms in this remote quarter of the globe, and yielding to us a soldier's best reward, the approbation of Government, beg leave to request your Excellency's acceptance of a service of plate of the value of four thousand pounds, in testimony of our attachment and esteem.

Zealously devoted to our king, our country, and the Government under which we have the honor to serve, it only remains for us to express our sincere and ardent hope, that we may long enjoy the advantage of being placed under your Excellency's guidance and command, and

the towns, villages, and rivers in their routes, the nature of the roads and places of encampment, or any other observations which they may deem material, copies of which are to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, after the troops have arrived at their destination."

In addition to the rules prescribed by the preceding order, His Excellency the Governor General in Council authorizes and directs Commanding Officers of Corps when marching to employ any Officer under their command, who is properly qualified, to keep a Journal or Field Book, agreeably to the subjoined form:—

Bearings and estimated distance of objects on the left.	Bearings of the Road.	Distance by Perambulator or time.	Bearings and estimated distances of objects on the right.

The names of all towns, forts, rivers, and villages, when obtainable, are to be inserted in the two broad columns on each side, also all tanks, jheels, and ravines, on the route of march, ground of encampment for one or more Corps, and occasional remarks as to the nature of the road and country.

The bearings of places and objects, with their estimated distance, are also to be put down, more particularly of forts, hill forts, towns, villages, rocky or broken ground, and remarkable eminences.

The road distance, whether measured by a perambulator, or estimated by time, is to be carefully inserted: in the latter case, the time by the watch between any two places or points of observation is to be put down to the nearest minute, and the rate at which the person is supposed to have been moving is to be noticed.

When the distance is computed by time a line is to be drawn through the column every time a halt shall take place, and the number of minutes for which the halt continues is to be noted.

With a view to obtain an accurate measurement of the roads, and of the routes of march of the troops, the Governor General in Council directs that a proportion of perambulators and compasses be sent to each of the principal Military stations for the use of Corps

which shall be detached from these stations; and whenever a Corps is ordered to march, the Commanding Officer is to apply to the Commanding Officer of the station, for the use of a perambulator and Compass provided there is any Officer in the Corps qualified to undertake to keep a Journal or Field Book in the manner above directed.

Officers so employed will be permitted to draw an extraordinary allowance, equivalent to the allowance established by the Minutes of Council of the 11th October 1785 for an Assistant Surveyor in the Field, *viz.*, Sonat Rs. 100 per month, from the commencement of the march to its conclusion, upon producing from the Surveyor General a certificate of the Journal or Field Book having been kept with attention and accuracy.

The Field Books are in the first instance to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, who will immediately, after their receipt, send them to the Surveyor General, who, after taking a copy of them, is to return them to the Quarter Master General, in whose Office they are to be lodged.

(A true copy)

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secy. to Govt., Milly. Dept.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1804.

Despatches have been this day received by the Chief Secretary to the Government, from Captain Page of His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*, dated the 6th of January and the 14th of February 1804, of which the following extracts are published for general information:—

Extract from a letter from CAPTAIN PAGE, dated the 6th January 1804.

“I request you will inform the Most Noble the Governor General in Council that I had the good fortune to capture the French Privateer Brig *Les Freres Unis* of 140 tons, pierced for sixteen nine and six pounders, but with only eight on board, and having 134 men on board, fifteen of whom were officers and forty soldiers, from Bourdeaux in July, and from Mauritius the 11th November, going to cruize off the Sandheads, and had not made a capture.”

Extracts from a letter from CAPTAIN PAGE, dated the 14th February 1804.

“I request you will inform His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, that I am arrived at Kedgerree in His Majesty’s Ship under my command, with her prize the French ship *General De Caen* of 26 guns and 200 men, which I captured between the Cocos and Andaman Isles on the 4th instant, and before she had made a capture.

“This ship was built for a Vessel of War equal to our twenty-gun ship, and carries eighteen nine-pounders on her gun-deck, besides those on her quarter-deck and forecastle, which are heavy carronades.”

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the departure of all ships and vessels of every description from the River Hooghly, and from the Anchorage at the Island of Saugor, from and after the period of time, when the signal to weigh anchor from Saugor shall be made by Captain Page of His Majesty’s Ship *Caroline*.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy to the Govt.

THE 26TH APRIL 1804.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated Fort William, the 12th April 1804.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from Major General the Hon’ble Arthur

Wellesley, to the Governor General, dated at Camp Jassierabad, 17th January 1804, be published in General Orders.—

“In the course of the campaign, I have had frequent opportunities of reporting the good conduct of the troops to Your Excellency, and I have likewise to report that their patience under fatigue, and the persevering activity with which they performed all the duties required from them, were equal to their bravery when they opposed to the enemy in the Field; and the consequence of all those good qualities is, that notwithstanding the distance and difficulties attending our communication with the sources of our supplies, the great bodies of the enemy’s horse, and the disaffected and disturbed state of the countries under the Government of the Company’s allies, I am enabled to state that throughout the campaign, we did not lose one Convoy, or an article of the Company’s property of any description.

“The troops composing the Division under my immediate command were assembled from the most distant parts of the country, and have been in the Field during two monsoons—that on the eastern coast in the winter of 1802, and that on the western coast in the summer of 1803. These circumstances, and the exhausted state of the countries from the Kistna to the Taptee, have been the cause of the loss of the equipments of the Officers of the Army three or four times in one year. Those belonging to the subsidiary force were equally unfortunate, and all must have suffered the greatest inconveniences from the great advance of price of all the necessaries of life in the countries which have been the seat of the War.”

The Governor General in Council having received from Major General the Hon’ble Arthur Wellesley a report of treasure and other articles, being the public property of the enemy, captured by the troops, under the Command of General Wellesley, during the progress of the late splendid and memorable success of the Army in the Deccan, against the confederated Marhatta Chieftains, amounting to 11,52,196½ Hyderabad Rupees, deems it to be the duty of this Government, conformably to the general principle established by the General Orders of the Governor General in Council, directing a distribution of Prize Money captured by the Army under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to anticipate the sanction of His Majesty and of the Hon’ble the Court of Directors for the distribution of this sum, as a testimony of the applause and gratitude with which the British Government views the

exemplary valour, discipline, zeal, and firmness, displayed by the Army under the Command of Major General Wellesley, during the recent arduous and glorious campaign.

The Governor General in Council accordingly authorizes and directs Major General Wellesley to make an immediate distribution of the sum above mentioned to the troops under his command, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service in similar cases.

Major General Wellesley will determine and name in public orders the several Corps, Divisions, or Detachments of the Army employed under his special command in the Deccan, which are to participate in this distribution. Major General Wellesley will also determine and publish the general rules by which the shares of the respective officers and soldiers are to be apportioned, and will report his proceedings in the execution of these instructions to the Governor General in Council, and to the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay.

All Ordnance and Military Stores taken by the troops composing the Army under Major General Wellesley, during the war, are to be reserved entire for further instructions.

The Governor General in Council will not fail to afford to the zeal, gallantry, and energy of the Army employed in services of arduous labour and peril, and remote from their Sovereign and their country, the most liberal and prompt encouragement which may appear compatible with the rights of the Crown and of the Company, and with the due principles of discipline, public order, and just economy.

The Governor General in Council, in consideration of the severe hardships and fatigues experienced by the Officers of the Army under the command of Major General Wellesley, during the protracted time they have been in the field on active service, and also in consideration of the heavy expenses to which the Officers of the Army employed under the command of Major General Wellesley, during the recent arduous operations in the Deccan, have been subjected by the repeated loss of their field equipments, combined with the inadequate amount of prize to be distributed among them, deems it to be equitable and consistent with a liberal and wise policy, that this Government should award compensation to those Officers with a view to alleviate in some measure the hardship of their case, without establishing a precedent for incurring an unnecessary and improper expense in future.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to authorize a donation for the Officers who have been serving with the troops employed under the command of Major General the Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley, during the late war in the Deccan, against the Marhatta confederates, equal to six months' full batta of the rank in which they have been respectively serving during the war.

(Sd) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 29TH JUNE 1804.

Fort William, 27th June 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Information having been received that the price of grain has been considerably enhanced in the district of Chittagong, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with the view of encouraging the importation of grain into that district, has been pleased to direct that a bounty shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 (ten) per hundred maunds, on all grain imported at the town of Islamabad, within two months from the date of this Proclamation.

The bounty to which persons importing grain at the above-mentioned town may be entitled agreeably to the tenor of this Proclamation, will be paid at Islamabad, by the Collector of Chittagong. In order, however, to entitle the importers to the payment of the bounty, such persons will be required to produce the rowannahs for the grain, bearing the seal and signature of one of the Collectors of Customs and the usual endorsement of the Collectors or Darogahs of the intermediate Custom Houses. The Officers of Government shall likewise be at liberty to examine the boats, whenever they may have reason to apprehend that the quantity actually imported is inferior to the quantity on which the bounty may be claimed.

Persons importing grain into the district of Chittagong in consequence of this Proclamation, will be at liberty to dispose of their grain at such price and in such manner as they may judge proper.

Maafy Rowannahs will be granted for the transportation of the grain.

By order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) G. DOWDESWELL,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept.

THE 19TH JULY 1804.

Fort William, 14th July 1804.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday morning from Mr. William Miller, late Commander of the freighted Ship *Althea*:—

To JOHN LUMSDEN, ESQ., *Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort William.*

SIR,—It is with sincere regret I have to advise you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council, that the Hon'ble Company's freighted Ship *Althea*, late under my command, was unfortunately captured on the 17th ultimo, in seven degrees south latitude, and ninety-two degrees thirty minutes east longitude, by two French Frigates the *Belle Poule* and *Atalanta*, the former carrying 28 eighteen-pounders and 16 nine-pounders, with 340 men, commanded by Captain Brinllac; the latter carrying 28 eighteen-pounder, 2 nine-pounder, and 14 thirty-two pounder carronades, with 340 men, commanded by Captain Goodoin Beauchene.

I engaged the first Frigate that came up with me, which proved to be the *Atalanta*, but the other coming up and being between the fire of both, having the *Atalanta* on the larboard-beam, and the *Belle Poule* on the starboard-quarter, seeing no possibility of either saving the *Althea* or of injuring the enemy, as our shot from the short carronades would not reach to do execution, I was under the disagreeable necessity of striking to such a very superior force, having previously destroyed by throwing overboard and sinking the Government packets addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the packet for the Governor of St. Helena, and all other public despatches.

I was highly gratified in observing, and have much pleasure in stating, that the *Althea's* Officers and Ship's Company showed such spirit and willingness to defend the ship, that had we not been opposed by a force so very much superior, or had only had one in place of two to contend with, I am fully convinced we would have saved the ship, but as I was situated, I had no prospect by any further resistance than of sacrificing the lives of the ship's company to no purpose.

Both the enemy's Frigates kept company with the *Althea*, and arrived here on the 8th instant; the *Althea* and cargo have since been condemned as prizes.

I wrote from hence viâ America on the 25th instant, to William Ramsay, Esq., Secretary to the Hon'ble East India Company, London, advising him, for the information of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, of the unfortunate loss of the *Althea*, and will by the earliest opportunity forward triplicate of the same.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ISLE OF FRANCE, } The 28th May 1804. }	(Sd.) WILLIAM MILLER, <i>Late Commander of the "Althea."</i>
---	---

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1804.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary to the Government, in the Military Department, be published in General Orders to the Army.

(Sd.) L. HOOK, *Captain,*
Secy. to the Govt., Military Dept.

SIR,—The late Regulations of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors respecting the new formation of the Cavalry on this Establishment, having abolished the appointment of Commandant, the Commander-in-Chief trusts he shall be pardoned in bringing under the notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General the merits of the late Commandant Colonel Macan, and soliciting in his favor a continuance of the office of Commandant.

During the former, and throughout the whole of the late arduous campaign, the conduct of Colonel Macan has been marked by such distinguished zeal, gallantry, and desire to forward the public service, that His Excellency cannot but lament any circumstance which deprives him of even an honorary distinction.

In consideration therefore of the eminent services of Colonel Macan, and to mark the just sense which Government entertains of the services of those Officers who render themselves conspicuous by an earnest zeal

to forward the public interest, the Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend that Colonel Macan be continued as Colonel Commandant of Cavalry, and this office shall cease upon his quitting or retiring from the service.

I have, &c.,

HEAD QUARTERS, }
Cawnpore, 13th July 1804. }

(Sd.) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

With a view to manifest the just sense which the Governor General in Council entertains of the services of those Officers who render themselves conspicuous in the discharge of their public duty by an ardent zeal for the public interests, His Excellency in Council is pleased to determine, in consequence of the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, founded on the zeal, gallantry, and distinguished conduct of Colonel Richard Macan, that the appointment of "Colonel Commandant of Native Cavalry" shall be revived as an honorary distinction for Colonel Macan; and that Colonel Macan shall be Colonel Commandant of Cavalry until the Commands of the Honorable Court of Directors shall have been received on the subject.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1804.

Fort William, 6th August 1804.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that the following advertisement be published in General Orders:—

"Notice is hereby given that the tolls on boats and goods passing through the Canal commonly called Tolly's Nullah, which were formerly authorized by Government to be levied by, and for the benefit of, the late Mrs. Tolly, will be now collected on the part of Government, under the superintendence of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. The public therefore is hereby informed that all boats and goods passing through the said Canal are subject to the payment of the tolls which have been sanctioned by Government, the rates of which are now published for general information:—

On Budgerows	...	...	4 annas per Oar.
On Empty Boats	...	...	4 „ per 100 maunds burthen.
On all loaded Boats, containing	}	2 Rs. per 100 maunds burthen.	
goods, merchandize, or any articles of whatever description			

The places at which these tolls are to be levied are at the two extremities of the Nullah, *viz.*, at Sherman's* Bridge and at Coot Ghaut or Russapuglah.

At Sherman's Bridge, the tolls will be levied on all boats entering from the River Hooghly; and at Coot Ghaut, or Russapuglah, the tolls will be levied on all boats coming from the eastward.

"No tolls will be levied at any other places than those above mentioned."

His Excellency in Council also directs that the following General Orders, passed by Earl Cornwallis on the 9th of January 1790, which are still in force, be republished for general information:—

General Orders by Earl Cornwallis, 9th January 1790.

"Officers or other persons proceeding through Tolly's Canal in charge of boats on the public Military service, are directed to deliver certificates of their number, size, and loadings, to the person employed on the collection of the toll, on which voucher the amount of the toll will be paid by the Quarter Master General. It is, however, to be understood that this certificate is only to comprehend the boats provided by the Company, as all Officers or other persons proceeding upon the boat allowance are themselves to defray this charge, according to the rates of toll regulated and established by Government"

(Sd.) THOS. HILL,
1st Asst. Secy., Military Dept.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1804.

Advertisement

Whereas in the past year, about the time of, or shortly previous to, the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, reports having been circulated of a tendency to excite doubts in the minds of the breeders and dealers in horses as to the permanency of the horse market authorized by the orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of the 18th June 1801, to be annually held at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view the more effectually to remove all such doubts, has been pleased to direct that the advertisement of the 18th June 1801 be republished for general information, and hereby further notifies to the breeders and dealers in horses, that for their better security

* Hastings' Bridge.

and protection in carrying on their dealings, and to prevent all improper interruption to their enjoying the full benefits of a free market, a Magistrate, with a proper number of Police servants, have been ordered to attend at Hadjeeapore during the whole time of the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council further notifies that it was not intended by the establishment of a horse fair at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, at the confluence of the Gunduck and Ganges at Hadjeeapore, to disturb the Mela hitherto held at the Duddry or confluence of the Sirjoo and Ganges, or to prevent owners or dealers in horses from carrying them to the Mela at the Duddry, should they prefer so doing

“18th June 1801.

“His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, understanding that the dealers in horses and other cattle, who have resorted to the fair annually held at the Duddry Chitter, or confluence of the Rivers Ganges and Sirjoo, have experienced great inconvenience from the confined site of the fair, the want of resident bankers and traders with whom the dealers might with facility negotiate their pecuniary concerns, and also from the badness of the roads, as well as from the dangers to which they have been subject in passing to and from the Duddry Fair, and being desirous, not only to obviate those inconveniences, but also to afford every proper and reasonable encouragement to the horse dealers, with a view to the attainment of a more general diffusion of an improved race of horses over the Company's provinces, His Excellency in Council has therefore thought proper to order and direct that on the first full moon in the ensuing month of Kartick, and in future, annually at the same period, a horse market shall be held at the Mela of the Hur Hur Chitter, or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges.

“Notice is accordingly hereby given, that all dealers in horses and other cattle, as well foreign dealers as those residing in the Company's provinces, may with confidence repair with their cattle to the markets to be held at the Hur Hur Chitter or confluence of the great Gunduck and Ganges, and may rely on receiving every encouragement and protection. The numerous purchasers who will resort to the market from the towns of Dinapore and Hadjeeapore, and the City of Patna, will ensure a ready sale for the horses and cattle; and the vicinity of the City of Patna to the market will afford the horse dealers immediate means of negotiating their money transactions through the medium of the resident

bankers at that city. As a further encouragement to the horse dealers, they are also informed that it is the intention of Government to purchase, on account of the Hon'ble Company, as many of the horses which shall be exposed for sale at the Hur Hur Chitter, as shall be found of a quality suited to the service of the Cavalry.

“His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view to give effect to the foregoing orders, directs the Magistrates, Collectors, and other public Officers of Government, to afford every degree of encouragement and protection to the horse dealers in their progress to and from the fair at Hur Hur Chitter.”

All the Officers of Government are accordingly again required to afford every degree of encouragement and protection to the horse dealers in their progress to and from the fair at Hur Hur Chitter, as enjoined by the foregoing advertisement.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
9th August 1804. }

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1804.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that a Provincial Battalion be raised for the performance of the internal duties of the province of Cuttack, conformably to the plan and establishment of the Provincial Battalions already raised, and that the Provincial Battalion for the province of Cuttack be placed under the general control of the Magistrates in the same manner as the other Provincial Battalions.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Morgan to the command of the Cuttack Provincial Battalion, with the same allowances as the other Officers Commanding Provincial Battalions.

The Officer Commanding in the province of Cuttack for the time being is directed to inspect occasionally the Provincial Battalion, and to report, at least once every six months, the state of the Corps with respect to discipline, clothing, and equipments, to the Governor General in Council.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, FORT WILLIAM, THE 28TH
SEPTEMBER 1864. *

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, until further orders, the departure from the River Hooghly of all ships and vessels of every description.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 2ND OCTOBER 1804.

To His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—It was intimated to me some time ago that it was the intention of His Majesty Shah Alum to honor me with the Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut and other marks of dignity, which it has been customary to confer on the great Officers of the Empire.

2. These Insignia, under the charge of Rajah Munnoo Lall, a person of rank, having arrived near this place, I made such preparations to receive them as were consistent with that degree of respect and attention which I have deemed it proper on all occasions to manifest towards His Majesty:

3. The ceremony of receiving them, on account of heavy rains which have of late fallen almost incessantly, was necessarily postponed till the 14th instant, when I proceeded, attended by Major General Frazer, and the Officers composing my suite, to tents which I had ordered to be pitched for this purpose, at some distance from cantonments.

4. After being invested with a sword and shield, which are more particularly assigned to military rank, and having performed the ceremonies usual upon such occasions, I returned to the cantonments, preceded by the several Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, and Nobut, and accompanied by Rajah Munnoo Lall, who testified the highest satisfaction at the respectful attention with which the honor conferred on me by His Majesty had been received.

5. Rajah Munoo Lall is to remain with me as a Vakeel on the part of His Majesty.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lorship's most faithful humble Servant,

CAWNPORE,
The 18th August 1804.

}

(Sd.) G. LAKE.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1804.

Extract of a letter from CAPTAIN MARSHALL, *Commander of the Hon'ble Company's freighted Ship "Sir William Pulteney," dated St. Helena, 1st July 1804.*

We have not lost a man during the passage, and arrived at this place without one on the sick list. I shall take this opportunity of saying, that on our passage round the Cape, strong symptoms of scurvy made their appearance among the lascars, numbers of them having their mouths affected, and some their legs swelled; and as I was desirous of giving the limes which were sent to us by the Government, a fair trial, I did not serve one of them out until the above symptoms began to make their appearance; I then commenced by giving each of those affected two limes every day, which I made them eat whole with their rice.

In the course of a week or ten days from the time of the disease making its appearance, about thirty or forty were affected by it: we then became very regular in the distribution of the fruit, giving every day at their meals two to the diseased, and one to those who were not so. In the course of a few days, the beneficial effect of the limes showed itself in a most astonishing manner, and in about three weeks from the time of our first serving them out, all symptoms of the scurvy entirely vanished, and I believe not one of those who were not previously affected was attacked by it from the time of our being regular in the administration of this wonderful antiscorbutic—and all this without the most trivial change of diet.

(True extract)

(Sd.) C. CORNISH.

(True copy)

(Sd.) J. SHORE,

Secretary, Marine Board.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Fort William, Public Department, 7th November 1804.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the most eligible mode of carrying into execution the intentions of the Patriotic Fund, communicated by the letter of Sir Francis Baring, Baronet, Chairman of the Committee, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th September 1804, the following orders of His Lordship in Council are published for general information, and for the guidance of the several public Officers therein mentioned :—

1st.—That the Sub-treasurer at the Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the Collectors of Revenue in the several provinces subject to the immediate authority of this Government, and the Military Paymasters and their Deputies at the several stations of the Army, be authorized to open Books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to this laudable Institution, and to receive into their respective treasuries the amount of all contributions that may be tendered to them.

2ndly.—That the several public Officers above mentioned be directed to transmit to the Accountant General a monthly register of the sums that shall have been subscribed in their respective Books, and also a monthly register of all sums that may have been received on account of such subscriptions, and to enter in their respective Cash Accounts the whole of the monies that they may have so received, under the general head of “Fort William Presidency,” with the subordinate head of “Contributions to the Patriotic Fund.”

3rdly.—That the Accountant General be directed to make up an account at the end of each month of all contributions that may have been paid into the several treasuries under this Presidency in the course of that month, and to prepare bills for the amount to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Hon’ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the Patriotic Fund, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence per Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1804.

Fort William, 15th November 1804.

Ordered, that the following extracts from a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of June 1804, be published for general information :—

“ *Para. 8.*—When applications are made to us from persons wishing to return to India, who, although not in the Company's service, have resided there under license, it becomes highly necessary that we should have the means of knowing how far the parties may have conducted themselves with propriety.

“ *Para. 9.*—We therefore direct that you give public notice that no persons of that description quitting India will in future be permitted to return thither unless they shall produce a certificate from the Government there under whose protection they have resided, that their conduct has been such as to give them a claim to the indulgence of having their license renewed.”

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secy. to Govt., Public Dept.

THE 13TH DECEMBER 1804.

CHARITABLE FUND.

Register of persons relieved by this Fund, since the 1st January 1804.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
25 Europeans, assisted at different times	...	1,456	0	0		
14 Europeans, pensioned from different dates	...	2,508	0	0		
56 Widows of Europeans and their orphans, pensioned from different dates	...	10,139	0	0		
72 Descendants of Europeans and Native Portuguese, assisted at different times	...	790	7	0		
149 Do. do. do., pensioned from different dates	...	5,101	0	0		
39 Mahomedans and Hindoos, pensioned from different times	...	149	0	0		
10 Do. do., assisted at different times	...	126	0	0		
365	Carried over	...	20,269	7	0	

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
365 Brought over ...	20,269	7	0			
91 Europeans, Portuguese, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, pensioned on the interest arising from the late General Martine's Legacy to the poor of Calcutta	4,542	0	0			
Distributed in the present year 1804, Sicca Rupees				25,411	7	0
456 Persons relieved.						
Advertisement in the papers ...	288	0	0			
Salary of the Clerk to the Charitable Fund, stationery, and Siccar for twelve months ...	840	0	0			
Advanced to the Clerk for relief of urgent cases before Meeting of the Vestry ...	200	0	0			
Balance ...	12,927	8	2	14,225	8	2
Total Sicca Rupees ...				39,666	15	2

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,
Clerk of the Vestry.

Comparative Statement of Persons relieved by this Fund since the 1st January 1801 to the 31st December 1804, showing the sums distributed and the balance of each year.

	Europeans Assisted.	Europeans Pensioned.	Widows of Europeans Pensioned	Native Portuguese Pensioned.	Descendants of Europeans & Native Portuguese Assisted	Mahomedans and Hindoos Pensioned	Mahomedans and Hindoos Assisted	Pensioners on the late General Martin's Legacy	Total number of Persons relieved	Amount distributed	Balance.
1801 .	32	8	16	66	35	.	.	.	157	Rs A. P 12,374 0 5	Rs A. P. 3,491 9 5
1802	32	17	39	123	41	.	.	...	252	19,143 13 3	2,418 14 19
1803	47	32	39	306	64	.	.	79	567	27,215 8 8	13,720 2 8
1804	25	14	56	149	72	33	10	91	456	26,739 7 0	12,927 8 2
	136	71	150	644	212	39	10	170	1,432	85,472 13 4	{ Present balance } 12,927 8 2

(Sd.) WILLIAM BARNFIELD,
Clerk of the Vestry.

THE 28TH DECEMBER 1804.

PROCLAMATION

*By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,
Fort William, 17th December 1804.*

Whereas His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has received information that various persons not in the service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, who have enrolled themselves in the Calcutta European Cavalry and Infantry Militia, have constantly absented themselves without leave from the parades; And whereas His Excellency in Council has observed with great concern the neglect of such persons in the performance of their duty towards that Government which protects them, and which has required their service in the Militia for the eventual defence of the State against the enemy; public notice is hereby given to all such persons, that unless they shall regularly attend the parades of the Militia, or allege sufficient reason for their absence from the same, the Governor General in Council will withdraw from them their respective Licenses to reside in India, together with the protection of this Government; and all such persons neglecting to pay due attention to this public notification, will be ordered by the Governor General in Council to proceed to Europe by the earliest opportunity.

The Magistrates of the Town of Calcutta are directed to give notice to all persons who have neglected to attend the parades of the Militia (lists of whose names are deposited at the Police Office), requiring the attendance of such persons at the Police, on or before Friday the Twenty-first instant. All persons who shall receive such notices from the Magistrates are hereby required to furnish, for the information of the Governor General in Council, a distinct statement of their respective reasons for having absented themselves from the service of the Militia.

All Europeans residing in or near Calcutta, and not being in the Naval or Military service of His Majesty, or of the Hon'ble Company, are hereby enjoined to attend the Militia Parade, on Friday the Twenty-first instant, for the purpose of enrolling their respective Names, either in the Cavalry or Infantry Militia,

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, January 2nd, 1805.

The public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treasurer at the Presidency of Fort William has been authorized to receive, at any time between the date of this publication and the 1st day of February next, any of the Treasury Bills, or outstanding Treasury Passes of this Government, the amount of which (not being less than Sicca Rupees five hundred) may be tendered in even hundreds on loan to the Hon'ble Company, for a period of two years, on which interest will be allowed, payable annually at and after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Any fractional difference which may arise on the subscription, will be adjusted at the option of the subscriber by his being allowed to make up an even sum or to receive the overplus of his subscription in cash at the time of his subscribing.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1805.

The *Marquis Wellesley*, Captain Seton, from *Madras*, arrived at China on the 23rd October, after an expeditious passage of thirty-nine days.

The *Gustavus Vasa* and *Princess, Swedes*, and the *Christian Haven, Dane*, with about 24 sails of American, were at Whampoa, which with the foregoing formed the total of the ships at China.

Cotton was selling from 13 to 14 tale per pecul, and opium from 1,350 to 1,400 dollars per chest; every article of China export very dear.

THE 3RD JANUARY 1805.

Presidency Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, &c., &c. &c., Fort William, 24th December 1804.

It appearing that Shaikh Chand, Jemadar of the Calcutta Native Militia, formerly a Naik in the late Calcutta Corps of Sebundies, had been, while serving in that Corps, guilty of conduct which, by the sentence of a Court-martial, subjected him to an ignominious punishment, which he actually suffered; and the same person having lately been guilty of conduct highly unbecoming the character of an Officer, while on duty at Chinsurah, in not preventing the Sepoys under his command from committing a violent outrage upon the person of Captain

Gray, Muster Master of His Majesty's Troops, His Excellency is pleased to direct that Shaikh Chand Jemadar be discharged from the Militia, and that he shall not in future be employed in the Company's service.

By command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Sd.) J. ARMSTRONG,
Military Secretary.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1805.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, 14th February 1809.

Ordered, that the following Extract from a public general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 24th of June 1808, be published in General Orders:—

“In order to enable the Company's Historiographer to ^{com} a general history of the British affairs in the East Indies, ^{n is} we mean that the plan of such a work should comprehend the ^{story} of India, and such part of that of China as is connected with our ^{trade} and also the progress of our trade in general, we direct that such ^{of our} servants as may be in situations to promote this public work, be ^{instructe} to transmit to you, for the purpose of being forwarded to ^{us to} information on the Chronology, Geography, Government, Laws, ^{Revolutions}, progressive stages of the Arts, Manufactures, and Science, ^{and of the fine Arts}, and particularly on the former and present state ^{Internal and Foreign Trade}, as they may be in stations to afford, or may, from time to time, be able to collect.”

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1805.

The Managers of the Civil Fund, instituted on the 1st of October 1804, having received the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to that Institution, hereby inform the subscribers to the Fund that the arrears of their subscriptions prior to the 1st of March next will be received either at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or at any of the subordinate treasuries as may suit their convenience.

By order of the Managers,

CALCUTTA,	}	(Sd.)	J. H. HUTCHINSON,
<i>The 20th February 1805.</i>			<i>Secretary, Civil Fund.</i>

THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1805.

Fort William, Public Department, 14th February 1805.

The Managers and Trustees of the Civil Fund having laid before His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the arrangement proposed for keeping the accounts of the Fund with Government, His Excellency in Council, with a view to forward the object of the Institution, and to facilitate its operation, directs all public officers from whom the subscribers to the Civil Fund instituted on the 1st October 1804, receive their salaries, commissions, and allowances, to make the required monthly stoppages from the 1st of March next, conformably to the sixth Article of the plan approved by His Excellency in Council, and to bring the amount to credit in their respective Monthly Cash Accounts.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,

Secretary to the Government.

THE 25TH APRIL 1805.

Fort William, 23rd April 1805.

The following declaration of the Native Inoculators in favour of Vaccine Inoculation is published for general information :—

On Friday, the 15th of March 1805, we, the undersigned Small-pox Inoculators, attended at the Native Hospital, and witnessed the inoculation of Panchcouree and Ramut, two sons of Kulloo, washerman, a Mussulman, with fresh small-pox matter taken on the spot from a boy on the ninth day of the eruption, in the natural way. These children were inoculated in each arm by Brijoo Paul in the Bengalee manner, and in each forearm by Mr. Shoolbred in the English manner, and no doubt can be entertained but they would have taken the small-pox if they had been susceptible of infection from the matter of that disease. On examination of the children on the 22nd March, no effect whatever appeared to have followed the inoculating, from which we are satisfied that the children's constitutions had been rendered proof against the infection of small-pox, by having previously undergone vaccine disease in January last, as appeared by the register kept by Mr. Shoolbred for that purpose.

On the 1st of March, Brijoo Paul inoculated his own son Thakoore Doss with vaccine matter at the Native Hospital, and he regularly went

through the disease. On the 16th of March he again inoculated this child with small-pox matter, as above, in the Bengalee manner, but no effect followed this second inoculation.

On the 17th, Ram Luckun Chuckerbutty, a Brahmin, inoculated with small-pox matter Gopee, a Hindoo girl, who had been vaccinated on the 22nd February, and had regularly gone through the disease; but neither did any effect follow this inoculation. The matter used on this occasion was of an equally genuine nature as the former; and the experiment was made in the Native part of the town for the purpose of showing some considerable Hindoos the decided power of the vaccine disease in rendering the constitution unsusceptible of small-pox.

From the above fair, public, and decisive experiments, we are fully convinced that the vaccine disease does possess the inestimable power above mentioned, and being equally satisfied that it is attended with no danger, and hardly any inconvenience to the inoculated, we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion that it is a safe and efficacious substitute for the small-pox, and ought therefore to be generally adopted. A declaration which we make with the greater confidence, as we are not aware of any circumstance which can render the adoption of this mild practice improper for any rank of Hindoos.

(Signed by twenty-six Native Inoculators)

Calcutta, 24th March 1805.

(True Copy)

FORT WILLIAM,
MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE,
2ND APRIL 1805.

(Sd.) J. SHOOLBRED,
Supdt. General of Vaccine Inoculation.

(Sd) FRANCIS BALFOUR,
1st Member, Medical Board.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

(Sd.) THOS. BROWN,
Secy. to the Govt., Public Dept.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given that a quantity of the residuum of the saltpetre, refined from the manufacture of gunpowder, and fit for the use of the Abdar Connah, is ready for sale at the Powder Works, in lots not exceeding ten maunds, at the rate of Sicca Rs. 3 per maund; application

from persons known in the Settlement are to be made to Mr. Farquhar at the Ishopore Powder Works, by whom musters will be shown and the saltpetre delivered.

The payments are to be made to Mr. Farquhar previous to delivery at the Powder Works.

By order of the Military Board,

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE }
The 28th June 1805.

(Sd.) A. GREENE,
Secretary.

THE 11TH JULY 1805.

*Garrison Orders by Major General Greene, Fort William, 10th
July 1805.*

The slope of the Glacis and the level of the Esplanade of Fort William having been injured by the passage of several carriages contrary to the orders of Government, and roads having been made over the Turf in various places—

Notice is hereby given that in future no wheel carriage of any description, excepting such as belong to the Governor General, the Chief Justice, the Commander-in-Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the Members of Council, will be permitted to pass over the Turf of the Esplanade from the great road leading from Calcutta to Sherman's Bridge to that part of the Glacis or Esplanade situated between the Chowringhee Gate Sorties and the river.

A chain of sentries has been posted for the purpose of enforcing this order.

(Sd.) J. MARTIN JOHNSON,
Fort Adjutant.

THE 11TH JULY 1805.

Fort William, 6th July 1805.

Despatches (of which the following copies are published for general information) have been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

(Sd.) JOHN LUMSDEN,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Fort William.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, copy of a

letter under date the 2nd instant, from Lieutenant Deane, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer *Les Freres Unis*, conveying the accounts of his having engaged the Ship *Calcutta* on the 22nd ultimo and captured that vessel after a contest of forty minutes.

2. I have already had the honor of detailing to His Excellency the mode in which the *Calcutta* had been manned and armed, and the great injury that the Eastern Trade had sustained from the Piratical Freebooter who commanded her. I am happy to inform you that this man, the brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was killed in the action.

3. The difficulties of access to the *Calcutta*, stationed in a strong position and supported by two large China Junks, several miles up the river of Sambas, contribute greatly to the honor of the achievement, and reflect great credit on Lieutenant Deane's abilities, valor, and perseverance.

4. Lieutenant Deane has served under my orders for nearly five years, during which period of time I have invariably experienced in him every qualification of a valuable Officer, and series of conduct that has uniformly entitled him to my highest approbation. I therefore take the liberty of recommending Lieutenant Deane to the most favorable notice of His Excellency in Council.

5. The able support that Lieutenant Deane received from Captain Lynch, Commanding the Ship *Belisarius*, is highly creditable to the public zeal and intrepidity of that Officer, and corresponds with the favorable report that I have on frequent occasions made to His Excellency respecting the meritorious conduct of Captain Lynch in volunteering for the public benefit.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. F. FARQUHAR,
Lieut Govr of Prince of Wales'
Island and its Dependencies,
and Agent to the Govr. Genl.

FORT CORNWALLIS,
 PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, }
 The 12th June 1805.

To R. T. FARQUHAR, ESQ., *Lieut Govr. of Prince of Wales' Island and its Dependencies.*

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I left Rhio on the 9th of April at night in company with the *Behsarius* and *Warren Hastings*, Captain Scott, who wished much to proceed with us to Pontiana, where

we anchored on the 14th, and delivered your letters and presents to the Sultans of Pontiana and Mompawa, who were much pleased, and expressed themselves highly sensible of the honor done them.

Having gained every information respecting the *Calcutta* and a party of Chinese in seven boats to attend us up Sambas river, where the ship was said to be lying, I put to sea with the *Belisarius* on the morning of the 16th, and on the 18th anchored abreast of the river. On the 19th, after much trouble, and the loss of two hundred bags of rice, which Captain Lynch was obliged to throw overboard, we succeeded in getting the ship over the bar, and proceeded up the river. On the 21st, at night, we seized five Chinese, who informed me the *Calcutta* was at anchor about four or five miles up the small river Sambas, and that two China Junks and six large prows were moored near her, and all well provided with guns to prevent anything passing. Having gained this information, and not having a good opinion of the Chinese in their boats, determined me to attack them with both vessels, and at 11 A. M., on the 22nd, I weighed and stood up the small river followed by the *Belisarius*. At a quarter before noon, I saw the ship with a Junk and three large prows moored on each side of her, and so close as to prevent a vessel going between them; immediately we got near, they began to fire from all the vessels, which was not returned by me, until within pistol shot, when I anchored and commenced the action upon as many as we could get the guns to bear. In forty minutes we had sunk two prows and silenced the ship, Junk, and remaining prow, that was moored on her larboard side; the others kept up a brisk fire, until they were driven from their guns overboard by the boarding party. At quarter after 2 P. M. we took possession of the ship, two Junks, and prows, the other two made their escape up the river.

Captain Lynch was prevented by the narrowness of the river getting so near as he could have wished; nor could he, although every exertion was made, get a gun to bear upon the enemy until the close of the action.

I am happy to inform you that our loss is very small, considering the number of guns we had at one time playing upon us; having only one European killed, and four Europeans and two Sepoys wounded, who, I am happy to say, are all recovered. The Serang of the *Belisarius* was shot through the leg in boarding, who has since died of his wound.

I could not in justice close this without expressing my entire satisfaction at the Officers and ship's company for their steady behaviour during the action, particularly Lieutenants Wheatall and Phillips, and Mr. Lord, in being so active in boarding.

The loss on the part of the enemy must have been very considerable, having found ten men dead on board the ship, and eighteen on board one of the junks. I have not been able to ascertain the number on board the other vessels. The Pirate, brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was wounded in two places, but effected his escape in a small boat. I have since been informed that he died of his wound.

We have had great difficulty in getting the *Belisarius* and *Calcutta* over the Bar, which was not effected until Captain Lynch had thrown over board two hundred and ten bags of rice and a great quantity of ballast out of the *Calcutta*. We returned to Pontiana Roads on the 2nd of May in order to repair our damages, and put the *Calcutta* in a state for sea, and sailed again for this place on the 16th.

I am sorry to inform you that we were prevented from returning through the Straits of Banca, owing to the disabled state of the *Calcutta*, which we have been obliged to tow all the way.

I sailed from Malacca on the 22nd of May and anchored off Fort Cornwallis this morning.

The following is an account of the guns in the different vessels, viz. :—

<i>Calcutta</i> , twelve, nine, six, and four	...	26
Two Junks, „ „ „ „	..	22
Six Prows, „ „ „ „	...	12
Total number	...	<u>60</u>

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ROBERT DEANE,
Lieutenant Commanding.

H. C. CRUIZER "LES FRERES UNIS,"
Prince of Wales' Island,
The 2nd June 1805. }

(A True Copy)

(Sd.) W. E. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Lieut. Governor.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) THOMAS BROWN,
Secretary to the Government.

THE 18TH JULY 1805.

Calcutta, Town Hall Lottery for 1805.

For Sicca Rupees Five hundred Thousand (5,00,000) under the sanction and patronage of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

To be conducted under the immediate superintendence and management of a Committee consisting of—

PETER SPEKE,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. H. HARRINGTON,
J. FOMBELLE,
G. DOWDESWELL,
and

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.,.

Members of the Committee appointed by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to carry into effect the resolutions passed by them on the 21st of February 1804; with whom His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to associate—

M. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Sub-Treasurer,
WILLIAM EGERTON, Esq.,
Deputy Accountant General,
and
CAPTAIN AUBUREY,
Supdt. of Public Buildings.

Scheme of the Lottery.

5,000 Tickets at 1,000 Sicca Rupees each,	Sicca Rs. 5,00,000
1 Prize	1,00,000
2 ditto, each 50,000	1,00,000
3 ditto „ 20,000	60,000
4 ditto „ 10,000	40,000
8 ditto „ 5,000	40,000
22 ditto „ 1,000	22,000
60 ditto „ 500	30,000
900 ditto „ 120	1,08,000
<hr/> 1,000 Prizes.	5,00,000
4,000 Blanks.	
<hr/> 5,000	

First.—The twentieth drawn ticket, on the last day, will be entitled to one of the prizes of Rs. 50,000.

Second.—The fiftieth drawn ticket will be entitled to one of the prizes of Rs. 20,000.

Third.—Ten per centum will be deducted from the amount of the prizes to be applied (in addition to the funds arising from whatever surplus may remain of the sum provided for carrying into effect the resolutions passed on the 21st of February 1804) to the purpose of erecting a Town Hall for the general convenience of the settlement, for the reception of the Statues of Marquis Wellesley and Marquis Cornwallis.

Fourth.—A further deduction of two per centum will be made from the amount of the prizes to defray the expenses attending the Lottery: any overplus to be appropriated to the proposed building.

Fifth.—It is intended that the drawing of the Lottery shall commence on Wednesday, the 1st of January 1806.

Sixth.—The amount of the prizes (after the prescribed deductions) will be paid at the General Treasury at Calcutta, thirty days after the drawing of the Lottery shall have been completed.

Seventh.—Tickets, to be signed by not less than two Commissioners, may be had, on application to the Secretary to the Committee at the General Treasury at Calcutta; to Messrs. Harrington Cockburn, and Harrington, at Fort St. George; and to Messrs. Forbes and Co. at Bombay.

Eighth.—As the profits arising from the present Lottery will be inadequate to the purpose of completing the public edifice proposed to be constructed, a Lottery will be offered annually to the public, under the same sanction and superintendence, until the requisite funds shall have been provided.

Published by order of the Committee,

(Sd.) R. F. ANSTER,

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 10th July 1805. }

N. B.—Tickets will be ready for delivery on the first of August next.

THE 25TH JULY 1805.

Police Office, 23rd July 1805.

Notice is hereby given that the new road to Barrackpore will be opened for the accommodation of the public on Monday next, the 29th instant.

All persons are desired to be careful not to injure the young trees planted on the sides of the road.

Travellers, whether on horseback, foot, or in carriages, are required to keep on the central or brick part of the road, and not to pass through the side avenues.

All elephants, bullocks, and hackeries, are strictly prohibited from passing on the sides of the roads.

(Sd.) CHARLES F. MARTIN.

„ W. C. BLAQUIERE.

„ E. THORNTON.

„ A. STEWART.

THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1805.

To FRANCIS HORSLEY, ESQ, *Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Press.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, Mr. Palmer's tried and approved processes for preparing lime-juice, limes, and sourkrout, &c., for preservation at sea.

To render these processes more generally known and extensively useful, it is the pleasure of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council that they be published in three successive Gazettes.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) FRAN. BALFOUR,

2nd Member, Medical Board.

Fort William, Medical Board's Office, 10th September 1805.

The Process for preserving Lime-juice.

In the month of September, the advances are to be made according to the quantity that may be wanted. The limes will come in between the latter end of October and the middle of November, and as they arrive successively, the juice is to be squeezed into *gumlaks*, holding about one maund and a half, and in the evening poured into large casks or pipes, from which rum, brandy, or madeira has been lately taken out. But before the juice be poured out of the *gumlaks* into these casks in which it is to be collected for purification, a red hot iron bar about eight inches long, four inches broad, and two inches thick, having an iron chain fixed to it by a hook, must be twice quenched in it, turning it equally round on all sides.

When the cask in which the juice is collected in this manner is nearly full, put into it, for every maund or ten gallons of juice, half a gallon of rum full proof, and it will then settle and clarify itself by the beginning of December, when it may be drawn off for use, either into small casks or bottles.

The process for preserving Limes.

The limes are in their highest perfection in the month of December, and 500 being put into a well dried fifteen-gallon keg will fill about one-half. The remaining part is then to be completely filled up with lime-juice that has settled and clarified itself in the cask as now described.

The keg being thus filled with lime juice, is to be slightly bunged up the first day, but the next day is to be completely secured against the admission of air.

In about one month the kegs will be found to want about two bottles of juice, which has been soaked up. This deficiency is to be supplied by means of a small tapering pointed funnel introduced by boring a hole with a gimlet an inch from the bung; which being closed again, the keg is then ready for sea. But whether at sea or on land it will be necessary to fill it up again in the same way.

These kegs must have eight strong new hoops; and being prepared in this manner, the limes are warranted to keep twelve months and longer in high preservation.

Respecting the prime cost of limes and lime-juice, I agree to give the man who furnishes the lime-juice at the rate of Rs. 10 per

maund, out of which is made a deduction of two annas per gallon on account of sediment.

For whole limes I pay at the rate of Rs. 3 per 1,000, if taken within December. After this they increase rapidly in their price: I pay at this time (the 10th of March) Rs. 25 per 1,000 large and small. In April I have paid Rs. 32; in May Rs. 64, and June Rs. 80. So that the whole of the business ought to be brought to a conclusion in November and December.

With about forty men I have squeezed out eleven maunds of juice in the day; but great care must be taken that no water be put into it, otherwise it will be vapid and cloudy.

The Process of making Sourkrout.

In the month of February, when the cabbages are in high order, take those of the closest texture, firm and fresh from the crath. They are then to be cut the same day into shreds or slices about an inch thick, and opened a little to receive the salt, if the cabbages be of a very close texture. . Being all well sprinkled over and rubbed with salt, they must remain in this state on the salting table for twenty-four hours, in which interval they must be four or five times turned over, that the salt may take an equal effect upon all.

On the second day, the cabbage is taken from the salting table, and put into a tub or a pipe of puncheon cut through in the middle; and being well pressed down, the pickle which consists of one gallon of white salt to two gallons of water, must be poured upon it in a boiling state, so as to fill up and pervade the whole; and care must be taken to keep the uppermost part well covered with it whilst it is hot.

On the third day, when it will have sunk about one-third in the pickling table, the cabbage is taken out and put cold into casks containing each about fifteen gallons, and being well pressed down and filled up within three inches of the top, one gallon of vinegar, and an equal quantity of lime-juice with two ounces of caraway seeds, four of cassia or cinnamon, and four of allspice, is poured cold into each cask. The cask is then filled up completely with some of the cold pickle taken from the pickling tub; after which the bung is put in loosely for a day and then finally secured against the admission of air.

If it should be necessary to fill up the ullage after two or three months, it must be done with cold pickle.

THE 17TH OCTOBER 1805.

*Prince of Wales' Island.**Appointments in the Government of Prince of Wales' Island.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Captain Philip Dundas, Governor, with a salary of per annum...	9,000	0	0			
Secretary	2,000	0	0			
Assistant...	1,500	0	0			
Accountant	2,000	0	0			
Assistant...	1,500	0	0			
				15,000	0	0
Mr. Oliphant, first in Council and Warehouse-keeper, to be allowed a commission upon the sales of Company's goods of 3 per cent., and his income, including commission, not to be less than ...	4,500	0	0			
Assistant, a commission of two per cent., and his income not less than ...	1,500	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
Captain Alexander Grey, second in Council, Superintendent, and Naval and Military Store-keeper, to be allowed a commission upon the sale of stores, and his income, including commission, not to be less than ...	4,500	0	0			
Assistant, a commission of two per cent., and his income not less than ...	1,500	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
Captain Norman Macalister, Commander-in-Chief, and third in Council ...	4,500	0	0			
Aides-de-Camp, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, &c., not yet fixed ...	1,600	0	0			
Chaplain ...	900	0	0			
Master Attendant ...	1,500	0	0			
Collector of Customs...	1,500	0	0			
Surgeon ...	1,500	0	0			
Assistant...	750	0	0	2,250	0	0
Ten Writers, £360 each				3,600	0	0
				£41,350	0	0

The following Officers are also stated to be necessary, but their salaries have not yet been fixed:—

Judicial Establishment.

Mayor and Aldermen.

Clerk of the Crown.

Sheriff.

Justices of the Peace.

Police Establishment.

Three Captains with Assistants.

Other Officers of Police.

Provost.

Clerk of the Market.

Malay Translators, with a salary to be fixed by the Government.

[Extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th October 1805.]

[Copied from the *Ceylon Government "Gazette"* of 29th August.]

Minute by the Governor, Colombo, 27th August 1805.

Although His Excellency the Governor is anxious to grant every fair indulgence, and, as far as is compatible with the duty he owes his Sovereigns, to forward the private views of His Majesty's Civil Servants in this Island, yet it is impossible for him to admit of, or countenance, any emolument or advantage being derived from sources which must militate against, and interfere with, the public interests confided to his care.

Of this nature he deems to be the practice which has considerably prevailed in the Island, of the Civil Servants of Government embarking in Mercantile speculations, whether as principals or as agents for one another, or for Commercial Houses here or on the Continent; he therefore generally directs that no Civil Servant of His Majesty's Government do in future embark in any such speculation; and that, where they may be already engaged in any such, they close the concern with all possible expedition.

Should, however, any of His Majesty's Civil Servants conceive that their situation may admit of their being excepted from the above general rule, without injury to the public, they are to state their case specifically in writing to the Board of Revenue, who, having received instructions on this head from His Excellency the Governor, will lay before His Excellency the particular circumstances of the situation, and submit to his consideration whether they are such as to entitle them to an exemption from the general rule.

By His Excellency's command,

(Sd.) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secy. to the Govt.

THE 31ST OCTOBER 1805.

Presidency Orders by the Vice-President and Deputy Governor, Fort William, 15th October 1805.

The Vice-President and Deputy Governor with sincere regret performs the painful duty of directing the last tribute of Military Honors to be paid to the remains of that valuable Officer and meritorious public character, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the establishment of Fort St. George, late Resident at the Court of the Soubadar of the Deccan, in which situation he rendered important services to the Hon'ble East India Company.

A funeral party to be furnished by His Majesty's 67th Regiment and to be commanded by a Field Officer, is to be formed under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the troops at the Presidency, for the purpose of attending the corpse of the deceased, which will be moved from the house of Mr. Buller, in Chowringhee, to the place of interment at 5 o'clock this evening. Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, Commanding the troops at the Presidency, will issue such further orders as may appear to him to be necessary for carrying the proceeding orders into effect.

(Sd) L. HOOK,
Acting Military Secretary.

General Orders by the Vice-President in Council, Fort William, 1st November 1805.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case of Captain Christopher Fagan, combined with the present state of his health, the Vice-President in Council is induced to permit Captain Fagan to proceed to St. Helena, and to be absent for six months, subject to such orders as the Hon'ble the Court of Directors may think proper to give respecting Captain Fagan's allowances after his embarkation from this Presidency, and also respecting the period of time he may be absent under the present leave, being deducted or otherwise, from his length of service in India.

(Sd.) L. HOOK,
Secretary to the Government.

PART II.

EDITORIAL.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 21ST JANUARY 1798.

Intelligence has been received this morning from Bombay, of an Overland despatch having arrived at that Presidency. The heads of intelligence brought by this conveyance we have sketched out hastily, and hope in a day or two we may be enabled to publish more circumstantial details. In the first place all's well : that is to say, our all ; for Great Britain is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the peace of Ireland is preserved though a very large Military Force is kept on foot to secure it. The national debt indeed, it is admitted, amounts to the enormous sum of four hundred millions, but to those who think the public funds is the surest notation of the state of the health of the common weal it will be comfortable to know that the 3 per cents had rose to 57. The Spaniards have suffered prodigious losses at Sea ; one English Captain alone is said to have taken prizes, whereof his share alone amounts to eight hundred thousand pounds.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 21ST JANUARY 1798.

The 6th September 1798.

Lord Mornington kissed hands on his appointment to the Government of Madras. His Lordship will take his departure on the 20th in the *Virginie* Frigate, and will be accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Westly.*

THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1798.

A Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William on Saturday last in annunciation of the succession of His Excellency the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan to the Musnud of Oude.

* Sic. in original.

THE 15TH FEBRUARY 1798.

[Copied from the *Madras Courier* of 31st January 1798.]

On the 26th instant, anchored in the Roads, the Grab Ship *Newport*, from Pedier. By this arrival we learn the following melancholy circumstances of the assassination of Captain Burn and his Officers on the passage to Prince of Wales' Island, for which place the *Newport* sailed from Madras on the 19th of October last :—

Prior to the departure of the *Newport* from Calcutta it appears that Captain Burn had shipped eight Malays as Lascars. It also appears that these men had been defrauded by the Serang of their wages and that they had been otherwise harshly treated by the inferior Officers of the ship.

Stimulated by their wrongs, and by the ferocity of their national character, they planned and executed a scheme of revenge at which humanity revolts.

The *Newport* had reached Tillesamoy, when, in the middle watch, the Malays, having armed themselves with an axe, an iron crow, and other weapons of destruction, came aft, and instantly murdered him; they then proceeded below, where Captain Burn and the first Officer were sleeping, and in that defenceless state, struck them repeatedly with the axe and crow; although dreadfully wounded, Captain Burn and the Officer yet reached the quarter deck, and threw themselves overboard, the Captain instantly perished, but the mate, swimming for some time by the ship's side, implored mercy, and which the sanguinary villains no sooner heard, than they struck him with a large harpoon or grains, and in a few minutes he expired.

The Serang and several Lascars were the succeeding victims of their rage, when the remaining part of the crew having submitted, the Malays hoisted out the long boat, and having filled her with every article of value within their reach, they put off for the shore.

As the boat passed under the ship's stern, the Malays perceived the Captain's wife and a little girl, who had thrown themselves overboard, clinging to the lower part of the stern ladder. It is with some degree of wonder that we have to notice a spark of humanity remaining in the breasts of such atrocious wretches, yet we have the pleasure to add that they assisted Mrs. Burn and her servant to regain the ship, which they did in safety after having been upwards of three hours in the water.

The boat having departed, the surviving crew made sail for Pedier, where they fortunately found a Danish ship at anchor, the Captain of which put one of his Officers in charge of the *Newport*, who brought her in safety to these Roads.

Captain Burn had served with reputation in His Majesty's Navy; in 1781 he belonged to the *Coventry* Frigate, Captain (now Admiral) Mitchell, of 28 guns, and in the action sustained by that ship against the *LaFine*, a French Frigate of 44 guns, had particularly distinguished himself. A train of unfortunate incidents, too commonly attached to a sea-faring life, had, however, reduced Captain Burn both in health and property, and his unfortunate widow is in consequence left in circumstances of peculiar distress.

A subscription for the relief of Mr. Burn, we have the satisfaction to add, has been set on foot, and we have no doubt of it being as liberal as the dictates of feeling and humanity, however extensive, could prescribe.

THE 22ND FEBRUARY 1798.

On Monday forenoon, a Royal Salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in commemoration of the victory of the English Fleet under the command of Admiral Adam Duncan over the Dutch Fleet on the 11th of October, as announced by the Overland despatches received at the Presidency on Sunday last.

THE 22ND FEBRUARY 1798.

London, September 19th, 1798.

Lord Mornington, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Wesley* as his Secretary, will leave London on the 5th October for Portsmouth, and will take his passage in the *Virginie* Frigate, Captain Hunt, which was some months since fitted up to carry Marquis Cornwallis to India. Sir Hugh Christian will proceed in the same ship as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

* Sic. in original.

THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1798.

London, October 5th, 1797.

Lord Mornington and Sir John Anstruther took leave of the King, previous to their departure to India.

October 7th, Lieutenant General Harris, who is appointed to take charge of the Government of Madras provisionally, is the Commander-in-Chief and second in Council at that Presidency.

Sir John Shore, whose ill-health has obliged him to resign the seat of Government in Bengal, is to be honored with some particular mark of distinction from the King on his arrival in England; Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, is also to receive, on his resignation, the most flattering and convincing proofs of Royal favor and munificence.

THE 1ST MARCH 1798.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—The enclosed is an extract I selected from an old Magazine, as it may tend to the public good, as well as the utility intended. By inserting it in your paper, should it be approved of, you will very much oblige,

SIR,

Your obedient humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

“The London East Indiaman, Captain Daniel Webb, homeward-bound, at St. Helena, in the year 1777, being under convoy of His Majesty’s brigate *Thetis*, was ordered to have her gun deck clear; in consequence the crew being at work in the lazaretto for that purpose, by some accident a hogshead of brandy caught fire, and in a moment was in flames. The casks being stowed very near the scuttle of the magazine, the people were so much alarmed that they attempted their escape; but one gentleman, who was fifth mate of the ship, and had been appointed to that station in Bengal, flew to the cask, and with his hand covered the bung-hole; the compression immediately smothered the flames. This is a convincing proof that no fear is to be apprehended from approaching a cask of spirits in a similar situation, provided you make use of your hat or shoe, &c.”

We understand, the person who shewed so much presence of mind on the above occasion, is the very same whose activity and exertions saved from the flames, when the *Auspicious* was lately burnt in this river, part of her cargo to the value of upwards of thirty thousand Rupees.

THE 6TH MARCH 1798.

Yesterday, at a very numerous and respectable meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by a public notice from the High Sheriff at the request of many of the principal gentlemen of the Settlement for the purpose of preparing an address, to be presented to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, previous to his departure for Europe, the High Sheriff being called to the chair and having explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Bristow rose, and in a short and appropriate speech offered a just tribute to the eminent qualifications and private virtues of the Governor General, and proposed that an address, consonant to the sentiments which he had expressed, should be presented to Sir John Shore previous to his departure, explaining at the same time that circumstances did not admit of a longer notification of the Meeting to the British Inhabitants of the Settlement.

The resolution moved by Mr. Bristow being then read by him, and seconded by Mr. Graham, was presented to the chair in the following words:—

Resolved, that an address be presented to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Bart., Governor General, now about to return to Europe, expressive of our high respect for his character and our sense of his able and upright administration, and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of preparing such address.

The foregoing resolution being read and put from the chair, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Buller then moved that the Committee consist of the following gentlemen, *viz.*:—

Mr. Graham,
,, Bristow,
,, Brooke,
,, Burroughs,
,, Vanderbeyden,
,, Barlow,
,, Laird,
General Deare, and Mr. Fairlie,

which being seconded by Mr. Hatch, and being also unanimously voted, Mr. Buller's name on the motion of Mr. Burroughs, seconded by Mr. Vanderbeyden, was added to those of the Committee.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned to the Meeting with the following address, which being read first by Mr. Bristow, and afterwards by the Sheriff, was unanimously agreed to:—

To the Hon'ble SIR JOHN SHORE, Bart., Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

HON'BLE SIR,—We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, understanding that you are shortly about to relinquish the important station which you have long held so much to your own honor and to the advantage of the nation, cannot suffer you to depart without expressing our high respect for your character, and our sincere concern for the loss of a Governor, who aided by the lights of a superior understanding, and a long experience of the affairs of this country, has made justice, moderation, and an inflexible integrity, the invariable guides of his conduct.

We request, Hon'ble Sir, that you will accept our earnest wishes for your complete restoration to health, and for the long enjoyment of domestic happiness, which you are no less calculated to promote by your private virtues, than you are the interest of your country by your talents and qualifications for public life.

We have the honor to be,
with the highest respect and esteem,
HON'BLE SIR,

Your most obedient and most faithful servants.

Mr. Bristow being then called to the chair, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Sheriff, for his obliging compliance with the requisition which had been presented to him, and for his polite and proper conduct in the chair.

The Committee having attended the Levee this morning, presented the address to the Governor General, to which he returned the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,—From the high estimation in which I have ever held the public opinion, I cannot but feel the most sensible gratification at the favorable expression of it towards me, in the address which I have now the honor to receive from you.

Whilst I return my sincerest acknowledgments for the honorable testimony of your approbation of my conduct, I am happy in the opportunity afforded me of expressing my respect, esteem, and affection for a society in which I have passed so many years, and in the assurance that I shall ever retain the warmest interest in its prosperity, and an anxious desire to promote it.

I offer you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, my best wishes, and whatever portion of happiness may attend my future life, I shall consider the address with which you have this day honored me, as essentially contributing to it.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 5TH APRIL 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier Extraordinary* of March 11th, which contained extracts from London papers.]

November 10th, 1797.

Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock the Earl of Mornington, the Hon'ble Mr. Wesley and Suite, embarked on board the *Virginie* Frigate, at Cowes, bearing Admiral Sir Hugh Christian's Flag, bound for the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal; His Lordship was received on board with the usual salute due to his rank, and the ship being already unmoored, no time was lost in getting under weigh, so that should the breeze continue, the *Virginie* must have passed the Needles in less than three hours.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

Advices received from the Malabar Coast in the course of last week, mention the death of the Ram Raja, Sovereign of Travancore, on the 14th of last month: he died at the advanced age of 74 years, and, according to the peculiar usage that obtains upon the Malabar Coast, although he has left sons, he is succeeded upon the musnud by a nephew, the son of his sister.

THE 12TH APRIL 1798.

We are enabled to lay before our subscribers the following account of the late execution at the Mount, copied from the *Madras Gazette* of the 24th ultimo:—

When the proceedings of the General Court Martial, which sat in Fort St. George, were made public, it appeared that the prisoners Clarke,

Stumbles, Banks, Forster, Lawrence, and Connor of the Artillery were sentenced to death; the three first to be hanged in chains, Forster to be blown away from a gun, and Lawrence and Connor to be shot to death with musketry.

Their sentences were made known to the prisoners on the 10th instant, and Thursday the 15th was fixed for putting them into execution.

We understand that the behaviour of the men under sentence, from the period of their fate being known, was penitent and exemplary; most of their time was passed in prayer, in which they were assisted by the Reverend Archdeacon Leslie, who attended daily in their different cells. They all expressed a full sense of the enormity of their crime and of the justice of their condemnation, and only lamented the fatal delusion under which they had acted. The reflection from which they seemed to derive most comfort was, that their end would be an impressive warning to others. They were delivered over at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant to the Provost Martial, by whom they were conducted on a cart to a rising ground near the Race-stand, which they reached about 5 o'clock.

The Battalions of Artillery, His Majesty's 73rd and 74th Regiments, and the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, were assembled to witness the execution.

At 6 o'clock Major General Brathwaite who had been ordered to superintend the execution, arrived in front of the Troops on the Artillery Parade, attended by his Staff and the Governor's Body Guard, from whence they proceeded to the place appointed for the execution in column of march.

A delay of upwards of an hour took place from some mistake of the men appointed to erect the gibbet; when everything appeared in a state of readiness, General Brathwaite formed the Troops in the following disposition.

The two Battalions of Artillery in a line on the side of the gibbet; in the interval between them opposite to it and within the distance of about 50 paces, His Majesty's 73rd and 74th drawn up in the same manner on the opposite side.

The Body Guard occupied the interval between the left of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery and the right of the 73rd.

The 2nd Battalion of 2nd Regiment formed in a segment of circle extending from the left of the 74th Regiment to the right of the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

The prisoners were then ordered to the place of execution; they passed escorted by two Companies of Sepoys between the two lines; they were all seated on one cart; the escort marched slow time. The prisoners continued chanting a Psalm till they reached the spot of execution. The guard was then sent away, an execution party composed of men from the different European Regiments remained.

The prisoners descended from the cart, and began religious exercises, in which they were aided by the Reverend Mr. Leslie. In a short time they finished, and the Clergyman retired. The sentences of the Court Martial were then read, and a short period was granted to the prisoners for the purpose of prayer.

The prisoner Stumbles read the Litany in a most impressive manner and was joined by the rest with correctness and devotion; he selected a Hymn, in singing which they all accompanied with much fervor.

They then rose from their knees and said they were ready; the three sentenced to be hanged mounted the carts with great fortitude, showing a pious resignation to their fate and a sincere contrition for their errors. The carts were then withdrawn after the ropes had been tied, and a few moments put an end to their existence.

The prisoner Forster was then tied to a gun and blown away, his behaviour was firm and manly. The execution party were prepared for the two remaining prisoners Connor and Lawrence, who had been viewing the fate of the others.

Major General Brathwaite went up to them and announced the Commander-in-Chief's pardon. Lawrence fell senseless to the ground, Connor after a moment's pause dropt upon his knees and offered up thanks in a loud and fervent manner. After Lawrence recovered he joined the other and both promised that their future lives should testify their sense of their errors and their penitence.

The two Battalions of Artillery were ordered to form open column of Companies from the right, and moved to the dead march round the bodies of the men that had suffered; after they had gained a certain

distance from the place of execution the Corps of Infantry wheeled into open column of Companies, and the whole proceeded to their respective quarters.

The solemn and awful manner in which justice was administered on this occasion, visibly made a deep and proper impression on all the troops assembled, who, though they could not repress natural feelings, seemed fully sensible that the life of the offender could alone expiate that most disgraceful and dangerous of all crimes in a soldier, mutiny.

Immediately after the execution the following orders were published to the Army by the Hon^{ble} General Harris :—

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 15th March 1798.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot avoid observing on the melancholy example which has been called for this day in consequence of the late mutinies in the Corps of Artillery at the Mount. When we reflect on the series of important successes which have attended the exertions of the Coast Army, that, on occasions the most trying and arduous, their merits were so uniformly conspicuous that it was only difficult to distinguish to which part of the troops most praise was due, the occurrence of a crime so heinous as a wanton mutiny in a Corps that has so often signalized itself and always partaken in the general glory and approbation, must be viewed with the deepest regret.

The Commander-in-Chief in addressing himself to an Army that attained to such high honors from the forcible effect of order and discipline, need scarcely dwell upon the destructive consequences of an offence, which being the reverse of all duty, is necessarily the most flagitious that can brand the character of the soldier. But although he has to lament the very serious examples this crime has demanded on the present occasion, he must still keep in mind the numerous services of the Coast Artillery and the high reputation at one time by which they were distinguished ; he will therefore cherish the hope that the ignominious fate which has pursued the misguided sufferers will operate to restore in the Corps their wonted sense of duty and a spirit of emulation to recover their former respectability. For the full production of such effect, however, the Commander-in-Chief must look to union and exertion among the Officers from whom the men should derive their habits and character.

The Commander-in-Chief has been induced to remit the sentences on the prisoners James Lawrence and James Connor ; they are however

to be struck off the strength of the Corps, and to be kept in confinement till an opportunity occurs of sending them off the coast.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to recommend Sergeant Major Clarke of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery to be promoted to the station of Conductor of Stores in consideration of the propriety of his conduct on the 15th and 16th of January last.

(Sd.) BARRY CLOSE,
Adjutant General of the Army.

THE 19TH APRIL 1798.

[From the *Bombay Gazette*, 19th March 1798]

Extract of a letter from Poona, dated 19th March 1798.

Before you receive this, I presume, Colonel Palmer will be arrived at Poonah, as the last Hircarrah that came in from him was only twenty-four hours on his journey. Things in this quarter by no means wear a favorable appearance, particularly Scindeah's Cavalry, who are at present almost in a state of open insurrection. Scindeah has been for three days past obliged to confine himself, surrounded with the clamours of his creditors, who will not even permit him to eat, until their claims are completely satisfied. The Cavalry are now four months in arrears of pay. They not only insist on that being immediately liquidated, but they shall also be discharged. Scindeah has threatened them to oppose them with his Infantry, which only serves to irritate them still more. Yesterday Scindeah sent for the different Commanders of his Brigades, Colonel Filose, Majors Drugong and George, offering them as securities for the payment of the arrears of the Cavalry by instalment; whether this offer will be accepted or not appears exceedingly doubtful. Scindeah is certainly reduced to a very wretched situation for want of funds; his country yields nothing adequate to the present expenses of his army, which is stated at the present moment to amount almost to the enormous sum of half a lakh of rupees per day. Nannah persists in refusing to give up one single rupee of his treasure, though Scindeah, it is said, frequently threatens to send him to some hill for the remainder of his life; Nannah coolly replies, "you may send me to the sea if you like, but I neither can nor will give you money."

Captain Edward Moore, who commands the Resident's escort, sets out at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning in order to meet Colonel Palmer, and we expect the arrival of the whole cavalcade next day; they will make a formidable appearance and occupy a large encampment, having upwards of twenty elephants, seventy carts and waggons, a vast number of palanquin bearers, besides the escort and a crowd of camp-followers.

THE 3RD MAY 1798.

On Sunday arrived the Brig *Peggy*, Captain Carey, from Pegue, with despatches from the Burmah Government to the Governor General; she left Rangoon the 8th of April. Captain Carey reports that the Stick Lack, Bees' Wax, and Elephant's Teeth, were not to be purchased for any price, partly occasioned by the large quantities brought last year to market and then unprofitable, and partly from the war in which the nation was engaged with the Siamese.

It seems that the Burmah Government were fortifying Rangoen, and had decreed all the timber in the hands of the merchants in a state of requisition; though an option was offered to the merchants to receive the prime cost of the duggies, or to wait the completion of the fortifying works, when an adequate quantity would be returned in compensation to the merchants. Such was the solicitude evinced by the Burmah Government to construct these works, that they departed from their customary means of force, and paid the carpenters daily whom they employed in this business. The rapid progress of the works had confirmed this measure.

THE 3RD MAY 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courner* of 7th April 1798]

The public curiosity has lately been attracted by the tomb which Dady Nasservanjee, the head of the Parsee caste, is erecting for himself and his family upon Malabar hill.

It is not that the structure in itself is exclusively worthy of observation, but as one of the places of sepulture of an extraordinary people, which are seldom now open to access, and as offering an exception to the common rites of the caste, it is well entitled to attention.

This, unless as a family tomb, and consequently less than the common receptacles of the dead, only differs from the other tombs of the caste in being covered with an iron grating to protect the bodies deposited there from the birds of prey, and it is this grating which is a departure from the ordinances of the caste, that however vindicated by a solitary example is still be held as a species of ecclesiastical schism. In its present state it offers to view a plain circular wall, about forty feet in diameter, with an opening to the east by a small iron door ; within is a stone platform built with a small declivity from the wall, towards a circular pit in the centre about ten feet in diameter.

The platform is divided into two concentric ranges, each of which is again divided into about thirty radial compartments adapted to the exposure of as many bodies ; the superior row near the wall for adults, the lower near the pit for children : from each of these compartments small channels are hewn in the stone to convey the feculences into the cavity below.

The pit in the centre which is substantially built round like the rest of the tomb with masonry, may be about eight feet deep, and is provided with four copious drains to carry off by the rains of the monsoon the putrid remains of mortality.

Such is the appearance of this building as it is now exposed to public view ; a part however no less worthy of attention is concealed with the foundation which was laid with all the ceremonies prescribed by the Parsee law.

It is among the first tenets of the Parsee faith that each of the elements, and in short every part of the creation, are placed under the protection of its Guardian Genius, who are the objects of their prayers and supplications, according to their rank in the scale of precedence : the Genius of the earth, called Sapandomad, is among the superior order of spirits, and claims a considerable degree of respect.

Nothing is declared to defile the earth so much as a corpse, hence the most scrupulous ceremonies are devised to avoid such a pollution in the construction of the Parsee tombs. It would be in vain to enter into a detail of the rites necessary upon this occasion ; suffice it that metal is conceived a necessary intervening medium ; a certain number amounting to some hundreds of iron nails of a prescribed weight and size, are accordingly driven into the earth, in the direction of the eight points of the compass from centre to the circumference of the tomb : these nails

are then interlaced with a mystical cotton thread of a prescribed length and number of filaments. This done, with much prayer and mystery the foundation is laid, and Sapandomad protected from insult.

The tomb is now receiving its last hand, and will be closed in about a fortnight with its usual ceremonies.

THE 10TH MAY 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Courier* of 14th April 1798.]

Several letters from Surat within this last week concur in mentioning a circumstance that is sufficiently extraordinary to merit being repeated. A Ketch has recently arrived at that port from Mangalore where a Sirdar named Mahomed Ali Khan, lately in the service of Tippoo, with his wife, and two or three of his friends, had embarked as passengers. Having reached the parallel of this place the Nacoda intimated his design of going in, either for water or upon some other pretext: in this he was opposed by the Sirdar, and so vehemently, that persisting in his intention, Mahomed Ali and his friends rose up on him, confined him in irons, and assumed the command of the Ketch. Instead of pursuing the course to Surat, they directed the Serang to steer for Muscat; with which he was obliged to comply. In the mean time Mahomed Ali placed his seal upon the water tank, put the crew upon a short allowance, and, with his companions, kept a regular watch to detect disaffection, and provide against surprise.

In this state things continued for about ten days, when the lascars ignorant of what would result from this usurpation, and disgusted with the new tyranny, rose in their turn, and seizing Mahomed Ali with two of his friends, they cast them into the sea; where according to some they were immediately drowned, others again say, that in passing astern they seized hold of the boat which was towing behind, and this being observed by the lascars, the rope was cut, and they were left helpless upon the wide ocean.

The Ketch being arrived at Surat, it appeared worthy an enquiry to know what strong motives could have made the Sirdar so extremely averse to be carried into Bombay. His papers were accordingly examined, whereon nothing however appeared, but that he had held a Military command under Tippoo, and been disgraced, at the same time that his jewels and rich clothes bespoke that he had ranked above the common order.

THE 10TH MAY 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier* of 14th April 1798.]

Our accounts through Poona also announce the death of Mons. Raymond, about the 25th of last month at Hyderabad; an Officer who by his talent and enterprize had elevated himself to a rank and fortune superior we believe to what any European had ever before attained in the same walk of his profession. He is said to have been a Frenchman by birth, and to have served in early life under Lally in the Mysore. About nine years ago, he entered the service of Nizam Ally Khan, by whom he was engaged to raise a Corps of five hundred men; his first establishment was three hundred, and the arms of these he hired from a merchant of his own nation, at the rate of eight annas a month; this handful of men was increased to about seven hundred, when the Confederate War took place against Tippoo, which he shared in with the troops of the Nizam, and upon several occasions distinguished himself.

Mons. Raymond now becoming every day a greater favorite with the Nizam, increased his Corps to five thousand men, which at the juncture, it is said, he was enabled to supply with arms by the sale of Military Stores from Pondicherry, and in this situation he was, when the Nizam's son Aly Jah appeared in rebellion against his father.

It is well known that to Mons. Raymond was confided the duty of reducing the Prince: and the prompt as well as effectual manner with which he performed this service may be said to have raised him to the eminence he latterly attained.

He now increased the strength of his army to 15,000 men, including a complete train of Field Artillery: possessing in his own right all the guns and Military equipage belonging to it of every denomination, with six hundred horses, six hundred bullocks, beside elephants and camels. To pay this Army, the Nizam had assigned him Jaghire to the extent of fifty-two lakhs a year, which he collected and controlled by revenue officers of his own nomination, rendering the overplus into the Treasury of the Sircar.

Of his annual net pay it would be difficult to form any estimate, yet upon this head it will not be unworthy of notice, that he held one Jaghire of about 50,000 Rupees per annum, separate from his Military service, conferred upon him by the Nizam as a Pan Soopary grant, to provide him with beetel nut. It should not be forgotten that among

other tokens of the Nizam's favor and confidence which he acquired by his service against Ali Jah, the whole of the Nizam's Tope-khanah or Ordnance Department was committed to his charge.

Mons. Raymond, as an Officer, is said to have possessed a very superior degree of merit, and those who have seen his troops, generally confess that they displayed a high state of discipline and Military character. In the style of his domestic life, he collected around him every luxury and elegance within the reach of an European in the heart of India, and affected, particularly in Military parade, the magnificence of a Prince. He has been succeeded by Mons Perron.

THE 21ST JUNE 1798.

On Thursday night a Sepoy, unperceived by the sentinel, got into the Treasury, where the pay chests were deposited. He succeeded in taking one; but as he passed the sentry, he was challenged, and attempting to run off, the sentinel run him through with his bayonet. It is supposed he will not recover.—[*Mirror.*]

THE 21ST JUNE 1798.

The Chinese tell the following fable:—In the 519th year of the Christian Era, Drama, the son of an Indian King, came to China to preach his religion. He justified his doctrines by an austere and eremitical life, living upon herbs, and passing days and nights in the contemplation of the Supreme Being in conformity to a vow he had made never to sleep. After several years of watchfulness, we are informed he was one night surprized by the power of sleep; waking in the morning, full of repentance and regret for the violation of his vow, he cut off his eye-lids as the guilty instruments of his crime, and threw them on the ground. The next day he found them metamorphosed into two of those bushes which have been called Tea.

THE 19TH JULY 1798.

Patriotic Meeting.

On Tuesday morning a numerous and respectable meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the Theatre, in pursuance of the notification from the Sheriff published in our last *Gazette*.

The Sheriff on taking the Chair opened the subject of the meeting in a short and suitable address, and after expressing his gratification that the assembly he was requested to convene had proved so full and respectable, offered his readiest services in promoting the laudable purposes for which they had met.

Mr. Burroughs, the Advocate General, then addressed the Chairman in behalf of himself and of several other gentlemen who had considered with him on the best means of forwarding the objects for which the meeting was called, and his patriotic address (which as we hope to lay an accurate sketch of it before the public, we forbear to state partially in this place) having been seconded by a further animated address from Mr. Charles Fuller Martyn (which we also hope to give our readers at length) the following resolutions proposed by Mr. Burroughs and seconded by Mr. Graham, were successively read by the Sheriff from the Chair, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a most humble and dutiful address be presented to His Majesty to assure His Majesty of our firm attachment to His Royal Person and Government, the rights of his illustrious House, the honor and interest of the British Crown, and that free and happy constitution under which the British Empire so long has prospered, and that we shall be at all times ready with our lives and fortunes to support His Majesty's Government against all his enemies, and further to assure His Majesty of our utter abhorrence of those principles which the tyrannical Rulers of France have so fatally laboured to establish in their own unhappy country, and in every other which they have been able either to influence or subdue; that we most ardently rejoice at the numerous triumphs of His Majesty's Flag over the various enemies of Great Britain, unequalled in their splendour and importance in the annals of Naval History; that we rely with perfect confidence on the aid of Divine Providence, the wisdom of His Majesty's councils, the vigour of his arms, and the wealth and valour of his subjects, for the confusion and disgrace of all his enemies, for the ultimate defeat of any attempt they may dare to make on the internal peace and happiness of his kingdom, and for the continuance of such success as may enable His Majesty to obtain for his people (the evident and anxious wish of his heart) a lasting, safe, and honorable Peace.

Resolved, that we have seen with the highest admiration and applause the noble proofs which all ranks of our fellow subjects in Europe have displayed, of their loyalty to the King and attachment to their

country, by surrounding the Throne with the most ardent declarations of support, and devoting in voluntary contributions large portions of their private fortunes to the service of the State ; that yielding to no description of His Majesty's subjects in duty and loyalty to our Sovereign and love for our country, we feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to imitate a conduct so truly patriotic by entering into such voluntary contributions as our respective means enabled us to offer, and which however disproportioned to our inviolable attachment to His Majesty and the British constitution as by Law Established, will, we hope, be considered as the only exertion which, at such a distance from the seat of Empire, we have it in our power to make in demonstration of the ardour which we feel at this important period in the common cause.

Resolved, that Books be opened for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of all such persons as shall be desirous of entering into voluntary contributions for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, and that the amount thereof be remitted to Europe, to be there disposed of for the public service in such a manner as the wisdom of Parliament may direct, whether Great Britain shall continue in a state of War or whether Peace shall have been established.

Resolved, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be requested to authorize the Sub-Treasurer at this Presidency, the Resident at Lucknow, the several Collectors of Revenue and Military Pay Masters in the interior of the Hon'ble Company's Provinces, to open Books for the purpose above mentioned, and to receive into their respective Treasuries the amount of all contributions which may be tendered to them by any persons who shall enter into subscriptions pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and further that the Governor General in Council be also requested to direct those several public Officers to transmit from time to time an account of all such subscriptions and of the several sums they shall so receive, to the Accountant General at this Presidency.

Resolved, that the Governor General in Council be humbly requested to remit to the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by bills to be drawn on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the account of all sums of money which shall be so received on account of such voluntary contributions at the exchange of two shillings and six pence for the Sicca Rupee.

Resolved, that if any of the persons who shall enter into contributions here at Lucknow or at any of the subordinate stations of this Presidency, shall think proper to make the same by Bills on England,

the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be further requested to direct the Accountant General to take charge of all such Bills, and to transmit them from time to time to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors or to such Officer or Officers of that Hon'ble Court as His Lordship in Council shall for that purpose be pleased to appoint, in order that the amount thereof may be received and paid to the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for the purpose above mentioned.

Resolved, that a Committee be now appointed for the purpose of preparing a draft of an address to be presented to our Most Gracious Sovereign pursuant to the tenor of the first of the foregoing resolutions, and also for the purpose of preparing the Draft of an Address to be presented to the Right Hon'ble Richard Earl of Mornington the Governor General requesting His Lordship will be pleased to forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to His Lordship shall appear most proper, the address to the King voted at this meeting to be presented to His Majesty, and further requesting that His Lordship will receive a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that His Lordship in Council will issue such orders to the public officers as may be necessary for receiving, accounting for, and remitting such contributions as may be made for the purpose therein stated.

The following gentlemen were elected a Committee to prepare the drafts of the addresses pursuant to the last of the above resolutions :—

General Fullerton.

„ Popham.

„ Deare.

Colonel Cameron.

Lieut. Col. Scott.

„ Dyer.

Mr. Graham.

„ Biooke.

„ Hatch.

„ Myers.

„ Barlow.

„ Cockerell.

„ Barber.

„ Buller.

Sir Charles Blunt.

Mr. Vanderbeyden.

„ Scawen.

„ Laird.

„ Gardner.

„ Fairlie.

„ Fleming.

„ Farquharson.

„ Dowdeswell.

„ S. Johannes.

„ Barretto.

„ Martin.

„ Burroughs.

The Committee after retiring for a short interval, returned with the following addresses, which, having been read, were unanimously approved and agreed to:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble and dutiful Address
of the British Inhabitants of
Calcutta, at a public meeting
convened by the Sheriff.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, being deeply sensible (however distantly removed from the seat of Empire) of the numerous blessings we enjoy under our present free and happy constitution, feel an irresistible impulse at this important crisis, when the internal peace and happiness of your Majesty's Kingdoms are threatened by a desperate and implacable enemy, to offer at the foot of the Throne our most ardent professions of attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, the rights of your illustrious house, and the honor and interests of the British Crown.

To your Majesty as the hereditary guardian of that constitution, which has so long continued the admiration and envy of the whole civilized world, we owe the strongest declarations of our determined resolution to support, with our lives and fortunes, your Majesty's Government against the machinations and attacks of an ambitious and inveterate enemy, the common disturbers of all settled states, the foes to all religion, morals, order, and genuine freedom, who perverting the sacred name of liberty, have established the most awful system of usurpation and tyranny through some of the fairest regions of the Globe.

On the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, on the patriotism and loyalty of all orders of your Majesty's subjects, on the known bravery of your Armies, on the distinguished valour of your Majesty's Fleets, whose recent victories have even surpassed in splendour the former glorious achievements of the British Navy, under Divine Providence, we confidently rely, for the ultimate confusion and disgrace of all your Majesty's enemies and for such continued triumphs of the British arms, as shall enable your Majesty to procure for your people (the evident and anxious wish of your heart) a lasting, safe, and honorable Peace.

To the great Disposer of Events we offer our humble supplications that it may please His Divine Goodness to prolong to a very distant period your Majesty's invaluable life, and that your Majesty's posterity,

following the virtuous example of your Majesty, may continue to the remotest ages to protect with the British sceptre our free and happy constitution.

To the RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.

MY LORD,—We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to communicate to your Lordship a most humble address to His Majesty, which we have unanimously agreed to at a public meeting convened by the Sheriff, and which we request your Lordship will be pleased to receive and forward to Great Britain, in such manner as to your Lordship may appear most proper.

We further beg leave to present to your Lordship a copy of several resolutions entered into at the same meeting, for the purpose of promoting voluntary contributions in this country for the support of His Majesty's Government in Europe, at the present important period, and we humbly hope that the object we have in view and the resolutions we have adopted, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We further request that your Lordship will be pleased to give directions to the proper Officers to receive, account for, and remit to Europe the amount of such contributions as shall be entered into in this country for the service of the State.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, TUESDAY, THE 24TH JULY 1798.

This morning at a very full Levee, Major General Fullerton and the other gentlemen chosen of the Committee to present to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General the address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta to His Majesty, being introduced to His Lordship, the General on behalf of his constituents, having read and presented to His Lordship the address to himself and also the address to His Majesty, His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—I shall feel a sincere pleasure in transmitting your dutiful and loyal address to His Majesty; and I am persuaded that nothing can be more acceptable to His Majesty than to receive from so respectable a body of his faithful subjects this seasonable testimony of their attachment to His Royal Person, Family, and Government, of

their zeal for the honor and independence of his Crown, of their affectionate solicitude for the safety of their Native Country, and of their unanimous determination to co-operate with their fellow-subjects at home in opposing a steadfast resistance to the desperate projects of our implacable enemy. The resolutions which you have adopted for the aid of the public service by voluntary contribution have afforded me the utmost degree of satisfaction. I not only approve the object which you have in view, and the mode in which you have pursued it, but I am happy to take this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in every sentiment which you have expressed. Although remote from the immediate Theatre of the War, you have justly felt that every success of the enemy must deeply wound your most dear and valuable interests, and endanger the primary objects of all your hopes and cares. You have manifested to the world that the British Empire in Europe is the common centre of your moral and civil duties and affections, and the happy retreat in which alone you expect to secure the honorable and permanent reward of your respective labors in the public service. You have therefore wisely pledged your lives and fortunes in support of the Government of your Native Country, and of its admirable system of Religion, Order, Liberty, and Law.

In this pledge, I desire to join you with an ardour and resolution proportioned to the animosity and power of our inveterate adversary; our interests, our duties, our affections, and our honor, all unite to demand the pledge of life and fortune in the defence of those blessings without which property would become a precarious possession, and life itself an intolerable burthen.

You may be assured that I will use every effort to give the most full and expeditious effect to your resolutions, and to render your contribution as beneficial to the public service as it is honorable to you.

(Sd) MORNINGTON.

THE 26TH JULY 1798.

The Officers of His Majesty's 76th Regiment stationed at Dinapore under the Command of Major Musgrave, have given one month's pay, and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates two weeks' pay, in aid of the voluntary contributions for the defence of Great Britain. The majority of Non-Commissioned Officers have also given an additional sum

to the general subscription of the Corps; and the regiment at large, both Officers and men, have engaged to come forward with an annual contribution as long as the War continues.

The money subscribed on the present occasion exceeds £600 sterling, and has been sent to Calcutta for the purpose of being immediately remitted to England.

The Officers of His Majesty's 27th Regiment of Dragoons stationed at Cawnpore, having come to a determination of offering one month's pay, full batta, and extra allowance in the Viziers's dominions, as a contribution in support of their King and country, the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, upon hearing of it, voluntarily came forward and solicited permission to do the same.

The Officers of His Majesty's 75th Regiment at Bombay have also contributed a month's pay, and the Non-Commissioned and Privates of the same Regiment, who led the example to their Officers, have subscribed a month's gratuity, towards the defence of their country.

His Majesty's 74th Regiment stationed at Wallajabad, stimulated by the same patriotic motive, have subscribed in the following proportions, *viz.*, the Officers one month's pay, the Sergeants and Corporals half a month's, and the Privates eight days' pay.

This afternoon, at five o'clock, five natives are to be executed at the cross-road in the Loll Bazar.

THE 26TH JULY 1798.

Madras, 14th July 1798.

At a Meeting of the European Inhabitants of Madras, convened by notice of the Sheriff on the 12th instant.

MAJOR GENERAL ECCLES NIXON, *in the Chair.*

RESOLVED—That a subscription be entered into, for the purpose of remittance to England for the support of the War.

RESOLVED—That if the War should have been concluded before the arrival in England of the money subscribed, it shall be subject to the appropriation of Parliament.

RESOLVED—That Books be opened and left at the Exchange for receiving subscriptions.

RESOLVED—That a Committee be appointed for carrying into effect the purposes of this Meeting.

RESOLVED—That the Committee do consist of the following gentlemen :—

Major General Eccles Nixon.	
Major General William Sydenham.	
Thomas Cockburn,	} Esquires.
Nathaniel Edward Kindersley,	
Henry Sewell,	
William Harrington,	
Major Alexander Allan.	
Captain Keith Young.	
Captain William Macleod.	
Josiah Webbe,	} Esquires.
Benjamin Roebuck,	
Charles Nicholas White.	

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, for convening the Inhabitants of the Settlement.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Major General Eccles Nixon for his conduct in the Chair.

RESOLVED—That the foregoing resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be made known through the channel of the Public Prints, for the information of the community at large.

Fort St. George; }	(Sd)	ECCLES NIXON,
The 12th July 1798. }		Chairman.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

At a Meeting of the Officers and Staff of the Station of Puttyghur, assembled at the request of Major General Stuart on the 1st day of July 1798.

The Officers assembled elect Major General Stuart to be President of the Meeting, and Captain Alexander Orme, to be Secretary.

The Meeting having taken into consideration the state of the Mother Country, and being impressed with sentiments of warmest loyalty and determinations to resist, to the utmost of their power, every attempt to infringe upon the rights and liberties of their King, Country, and Constitution, but from local situation being deprived of the honor of adding their personal aid to the general glorious national resistance in Europe;—Resolve, to the utmost of their means, to give pecuniary support to the National Government; for which purpose a subscription to be opened at the Brigade Major's Office, where gentlemen may subscribe in the manner most convenient and agreeable to themselves.

THE 2ND AUGUST 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier* of 10th June 1798]

Bombay Town Hall, 28th June 1798.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants, convened this day by the Sheriff.

ROBERT HENSHAW, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY—That under the present circumstances of the War, while our fellow-subjects in England are so liberally subscribing to assist Government in carrying it on, it becomes the inhabitants of this Settlement participating in the advantages arising from our present constitution and laws, to come forward and exert themselves to defeat the hostile designs of an inveterate enemy.

RESOLVED—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the most effectual assistance that can be rendered the nation, is by a subscription to be opened for voluntary contributions, and that every exertion should be made to render the same as productive as possible, and to extend it to every rank and description of inhabitants at the Presidency and subordinates.

RESOLVED—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for conducting the subscription:—

Major General Bowles.
Colonel Hart.
Major Cummine.
Mr. Dundas.
Commodore Sutherland.
Mr. Henshaw.

Mr. Adamson.
Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Tate.
Mr. Maister, and
Mr. Hall.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be an open Committee.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be empowered to adopt such measures as may appear to them most conducive towards the promotion of the subscription at the Presidency and subordinates.

RESOLVED—That the money arising from such voluntary contribution shall, in the first instance, be deposited in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, and that when any considerable sum is collected, the Committee will submit to a General Meeting of the inhabitants a plan for applying the same in the most effectual manner to the end proposed.

RESOLVED—That the Committee meet for the despatch of business to-morrow forenoon at eleven o'clock.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Nathan Crow, Esq., Sheriff, for his ready and polite attention to meet the wishes of the Inhabitants, and for the very forcible and energetic manner in which he opened the business of the day.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the Meeting be also given to the Chairman for his ready acquiescence to their wishes in taking the Chair, and the obliging manner in which he conducted the business of the day.

RESOLVED—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Courier and Gazette*.

ROBERT HENSHAW,
Chairman.

Subscription Books in conformity to the above resolutions are opened at the following Public Offices :—

Secretary.
Adjutant General.
Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Committee,

ROBERT HENSHAW,
Chairman.

The Hon'ble the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other Members of Council, liberally countenanced the undertaking yesterday by subscribing the sum of sixty-nine thousand Rupees.

THE 9TH AUGUST 1798.

Calcutta Theatre.

On Monday night, the Comedy of *She stoops to conquer* was represented at the Calcutta Theatre amidst repeated bursts of applause, which sufficiently testified the heart-felt satisfaction of a numerous and respectable audience. “Rule Britannia” and “God Save the King,” were sung with spirit and striking effect; and the figure of Britannia, elevated above the scene, contemplating with mingled emotions of pride and parental affection the triumph of her sons typified in a view of the Fleet, formed an appropriate and impressive decoration.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1798.

The two Hogs, or the cure of Litigation.

A native being desirous not long since to institute a suit in a Court of Justice, applied to an Attorney, who informed him he was already engaged on behalf of his opponent; he, however, offered to recommend him to a friend, who would undertake his cause with equal readiness and ability, and gave him a note of recommendation to him. The cautious native carried the note to a person who could read English, and found it to contain the following admonition —

“DEAR—

“I have killed my hog, do you kill yours.” The hint was not lost though the admonition missed its aim. The parties compromised their dispute, and the lawyers lost their fees.

THE 16TH AUGUST 1798

[Copied from the London papers]

It is something remarkable that of seventeen extra ships taken up by the East India Company for bringing home cargo last year, twelve of them have been lost, which is attributed to the smallness of the vessels for such heavy freights.

THE 23RD AUGUST 1798.

In our Supplement of last Saturday, we laid before the public a translated extract from the *Journal de Francfort*, relative to an extraordinary project said to be in agitation by the French, of proceeding to India

through Egypt. It may be scarcely necessary to say that we place no faith in the account, or that we give it the same credit that we allow to the rafts of a mile long ; yet upon so singular an enterprize, it is satisfactory to collect all the information that has appeared : with this view, we publish the following extract from *Courier du Bas Rhin* of the 14th of April, the latest Continental *Gazette* that has reached this country :—

“ We have already observed that there is preparing in the ports of the Mediterranean an expedition to answer at once the purposes of science and conquest, destined for Egypt, and of which the object is to strike a formidable blow against the English in India. We perceive to-day an article in the *Redacteur*, signed Barbault Royer, which affords a support to these conjectures ; the following is among the most remarkable passages which it contains :—

“ It is only in the absolute ruin of its power (of England in India) that we can crush this superb rival ; as long as Britain shall dispense the treasures of Bengal, what foreign power can be insensible to the seducing influence of its wealth ? What means is there to prevent the rupees of Orissa purchasing the perfidy of Kings, of stimulating their leagues, and subsidizing their hungry Battalions ? It is by uniting our efforts in concert and striking at the very source of their riches Europe and Asia must resound with the same blows, India must be subjugated by crossing the waves of the Red Sea, and our conquest in the East must extinguish the hope of our enemy of repairing in that quarter the wreck of its throne in Europe.’ ”

THE 23RD AUGUST 1798.

POET'S CORNER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting the enclosed Ode in your next paper.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
ANGLICUS.

16th August 1798.

Io Triumphe !
Non semel dicemus Io Triumphe !
Civitas Omnis

Forth like a cannon let it roar,
Quick let it sound from shore to shore,
Let the impulsive shock rebound ;
Let cities, rocks, and castles echo round ;
Britannia rules the main,
A louder yet, and yet a louder strain,
Proclaim, proclaim, proclaim,
Britain ever bold and free,
Long shall live to rule the sea,
 Girt in its azure zone ;
Hispania, Gallia, and Batavia know,
(Taught by many an overthrow.)
 She rules the main alone.
Spirit of England rouse ! They know thy strength ;
The furies of mankind are taught to fear at length.
 They wish a great event ;
They see the danger, yet they fain
Wou'd tempt to cross the hostile main,
And make a grand descent.
Let their huge rafts immortal be ;
Impregnable to every force at sea,
See new invented castles smoke,
Hear them the gods of fire invoke,
Approaching to our shore.
 They will return no more,
See them at length obtain the strand,
Their Horse, and Foot, at quick command
Forming a line upon the sand.
 They will return no more.
The Mighty God whose trident rules the sea
Terrific frowns, and issues this decree ;
“ Unhappy they who reach my sacred shore,
“ Doom'd to return to Gallia's plains no more.”
I see the thunderer with vindictive ire :
Repel their troops, and urge the vengeful fire .
While o'er the ranks of late insulting France,
Triumphant Britain wields her conquering lance.

This active fancy pourtrays to my view ;
 Britons be bold you 'll make the fiction true.
 Thus erst, in great Eliza's reign,
 The grand Armada brav'd the seas in vain ;
 Nor less Illustrious George, shall be thy fame,
 A loyal nation rises at thy name,
 And see, they voluntary contributions bring,
 Proud to assert the glorious cause,
 Of Order, Liberty, and Laws,
 Their country, and their King.

THE 30TH AUGUST 1798.

[Copied from the English Papers.]

Council of Five Hundred

Pluviose, 24th January 1798.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

BROU,—“ Your Committee has executed a most painful task. They are now to place before your eyes a series of crimes at which they have already shuddered, to demand vengeance in the name of outraged humanity against the English Government ; to interest, while they wound, your feelings ; and, in fine, to offer those means which they regard as effectual for saving the nearly exhausted lives of 22,000 Republicans, entombed in the dungeons of England.

“ The English Government has escaped the measure of oppression, and the cries of death are raised against it from the four quarters of the globe. It has every where sustained, by guilty means, a power first established by corruption or by treason. It seems to wish that rivers should not flow but for the use of England, that the seas should bear their vessels only, and that all the productions of their new world, and of the distant regions of Hindoostan, should become the prey and the aliment of her universal commerce. In oppressed India, not a step can be taken without discovering the train of English guilt. In that fair country favored of Heaven, but desolated by man, the English gave a few years ago a dreadful example how far despotism may go when joined with avarice and inhumanity. To obtain the merchandize of India at a better rate for England, the Company of the latter coined

rupees of gold to the amount of several millions, but into which there entered at least two-thirds of alloy. Thus the wretched inhabitants were deceived and robbed in their sales. But soon after the English had put this false money into circulation, they perceived that they must suffer themselves, from its return in the way of commerce and of contribution.

The Indians were therefore ordered to exchange these gold for silver rupees. They came with confidence to make this exchange, when the money which was fabricated to rob them, was taken only at its actual value; an immense loss to the oppressed, as great a gain for their oppressors.

“A short time afterwards, Bengal was afflicted by a horrible drought. Rice grew only in some parts and then in a small quantity; of this the English took possession; they monopolized with avidity whatever provision was to be found, and held it in reserve for themselves and their sepoys. Thus secure, they disdained to attend to a numerous people, who were threatened with the approach of famine. It came accompanied by despair, and followed by the most fearful of deaths. For many days the Indians, consumed by hunger, but still meek and suppliant, were seen wandering like plaintive ghosts around those fortresses where their tyrants revelled in abundance. A vast silence soon reigned throughout, and public ways and places were covered with dead bodies, and the rivers rolled them by thousands to the astonished seas. Three millions of men perished! and their wretched remains, abandoned without interment, so corrupted the atmosphere, as to create a pestilence which had nearly destroyed this unfortunate nation.*

THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1798.

On Monday evening an elegant entertainment was given at the Theatre by Meer Abdul Luteef, the Vakeel of His Highness the Nizam, to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief, and a very numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen in consequence of the nuptials of the son of the Nizam's Minister.

Yesterday at half past one o'clock was launched from the yard of Messrs. Edwards Gillet and Larkins, on the opposite side of the river, a large new ship, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons; she was named *Cuvera*, the Indian Plutus.

* NOTE —The above appears to be an extract from the writings of the Abbé Raynal. It is followed by a further tirade against England.

THE 4TH OCTOBER 1798.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 15th September 1791.]

On Thursday evening arrived His Majesty's Frigate the *Virgine*, and the *Fitzwilliam* Indiaman from Calcutta.

On the *Fitzwilliam* arrived the Hon'ble Colonel Wellesley.

Yesterday morning the remains of His Highness Wallajan Behauder, late Nabob of the Carnatick, were removed from the Mosque at St. Thome, where they were deposited about two years ago, in order to be conveyed to Trichinopoly, agreeable to His Highness's last request. The ceremony of removal was attended with great solemnity; minute guns were fired, and the Flag of the Fort, and of His Majesty's ships in the Roads, were hoisted half mast high at gun fire, and continued to fly until twelve o'clock at noon.

THE 11TH OCTOBER 1798.

[Copied from the *Bombay Gazette* of 12th September 1798.]

On Thursday last a sepoy belonging to the garrison at Tannah was bitten by a snake; he was immediately carried to Captain Lambert's quarters, when about thirty drops of Eau de Luce in a glass of water were administered internally, whilst the wound was rubbed with the Eau de Luce; Doctor Durham was immediately called in to his assistance, which might be almost five or six minutes after the accident happened; the patient was then foaming at the mouth, and his jaws almost locked. Mr. Durham hardly entertained any hopes of his recovery, but finding Eau de Luce had been administered, he continued to give a tea spoonful every ten minutes, for three doses, continuing at the same time to bathe the wound; the fourth dose was administered at the distance of a quarter of an hour, when the patient began retching, and the wound discharged a thin serum; he then began to recover, and after giving him a glass of brandy, he was soon sufficiently recovered to be sent to the hospital, but a numbness continued in his leg for some time; by the application of a blister the numbness was removed, and on Sunday the man was discharged from the hospital perfectly recovered.

THE 15TH OCTOBER 1798.

By the *Berrington*, whose arrival at Madras we have accounts of by an Express that came in this morning, the following heads of intelligence are received; more particular accounts we hope to lay before our readers on our usual day of publication.

Mr. Pitt fought a duel with Mr. Tierney. Ireland in open rebellion; but the Royal Army had surrounded the Rebel one, who were disposed to surrender.

Lord E. Fitzgerald landed in Dublin, killed one man who was sent to apprehend him; himself desperately wounded and taken.

O'Connor acquitted, but immediately arrested for High Treason, and sent to Ireland to be tried.

Buonaparte sailed from Toulon, but not known where; Lord St. Vincent reinforced, and in quest of General Buonaparte.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, 23RD OCTOBER 1798.

We dare not venture to vouch for the truth of the following intelligence which arrived this morning from Bombay, but it has probability enough, both in respect to the authority on which it has been given to us and the circumstances that are already before the public, to render it highly credible, and those who may find their faith too short will no doubt be ready to eke it out with their good wishes:—

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated Wednesday, 26th September 1798.

“This morning we received from Judda a corroboration of the glorious news, of which we had before an imperfect account per *Intrepid*, which rather led us to hope than believe it true. Two letters, dated Judda the 1st of September, say that the English and Turkish fleet attacked the French Fleet at Alexandria and took or destroyed every ship, and then the French Army is surrounded by about 400,000 Turks, Arabs, &c., who will most probably have no mercy on them. They do not deserve much; some of them most probably will attempt to make their way to the Red Sea, and from thence to India; luckily they cannot get out before February, and by that time a ship or two may be stationed in the Straits of Babel Mandeb.”

THE 25TH OCTOBER 1798.

We have been obligingly favored with the following state of commercial affairs in England by a gentleman of this town whose correspondence is of the very first authority on that subject:—

Extract of a letter from London, dated 22nd June 1798.

“Indigo at the June sale had experienced a great fall, 30 or 40 per cent. under the price of the sale in March. This is owing to the unsettled state of matters in general, the existing rebellion in Ireland, a rapid decline of trade on the Continent, particularly in those countries under the power of France, and the uncertainty of the result of the treaty carrying on at Rastadt.

“Sugar and cotton support their prices.

“Piece goods sell pretty well on the Continent, but the premium of Insurance on foreign ships must consume all profit. Thirty to forty per cent. is given on Portuguese ships with some return for convoy. Twenty-five per cent. on Dane and Hamburgh ships with a return of eight per cent., if with convoy from St. Helena.

“Arrived the *White Eagle*, Danish ship; the *Albion* extra ship, the latter went north about.

“Taken and carried into Spain, the *Elbe* from Bengal.

“Letters from Bengal of the 5th February had been received by the overland mail; but it is expected the Directors will not establish one from London.”

THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1798

Fort St. George, 1st October 1798.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants, subscribers to the voluntary contributions for the support of the War

The Committee lay before the Meeting a statement of the voluntary contributions amounting to one lakh and ninety thousand Pagodas, of which one lakh and sixty thousand have been received by the Treasury and paid into the Hon'ble Company's Cash.

RESOLVED—That an humble address to His Majesty, suitable to the occasion, be prepared, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

RESOLVED—That the Committee do consist of the members of the present Committee, with the addition of the Hon'ble Basil Cochrane, and Lieutenant Colonel Close.

The Committee having accordingly retired, prepared the following draft of an address to His Majesty, which having been read to the Meeting, was unanimously approved:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The most humble and dutiful Address of
the British subjects at Madras and its
dependencies.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—At the moment of conveying to our country a pledge of our affection, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, impressed with the most respectful and cordial sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Royal Person which no distance can impair, no absence diminish, beg permission to approach your Majesty as the august head of that constitution which binds our hearts and interests by indissoluble ties to our Native country.

Looking to that invaluable constitution for the best protection of individual security, civil liberty, and rational freedom, we cannot but feel an earnest interest in the exertions which have been made to defeat the attempts of our inveterate enemies; against such enemies, and the ruinous principles they propagate, we beg leave to assure your Majesty that we are ready with our lives and fortunes to support your Majesty's crown and the constitution of our country, and we implore Divine Providence to continue that influence over your Majesty's Person, Councils, and Arms, which has hitherto enabled your Majesty to contend with success against the efforts of our enemies, to the end that your Majesty may obtain for your people a safe, lasting, and honorable peace.

RESOLVED—That a fair copy of the above address be made and left at the Exchange for signature.

RESOLVED—That the Committee be desired to present the address in the name of the meeting to Lord Clive, and to request that His Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as he may think most proper for transmitting it to His Majesty.

RESOLVED—That when a day shall be fixed for presenting the address to Lord Clive, notice be given to the inhabitants, in order that they may accompany the Committee on the occasion.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Major General Nixon, for his conduct while in the Chair.

RESOLVED—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee, for the attention they have paid to the objects of this and the former meeting.

(Sd.) A. ALLAN,
Secretary.

Fort St. George 12th October 1798.

This day, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, the Committee, attended by the British Inhabitants, waited upon the Right Hon'ble Lord Clive, and presented the following address to His Lordship, together with the address to His Most Gracious Majesty :—

To the Right Hon'ble EDWARD LORD CLIVE, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We beg leave, in the name of the British inhabitants at Madras and its dependencies, to deliver to your Lordship an address to His Most Gracious Majesty, which has been unanimously agreed to at a public meeting, and we request your Lordship will be pleased to take such measures as you may deem most proper for its being presented to His Majesty.

We have the honor to be with great respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servants,

E NIYON.
W. SYDENHAM.
T. COCKBURN.
N. E. KINDERSLEY.
H. SEWELL.
W. HARRINGTON.
K. YOUNG.
W. M'CLEOD.
J. WEBBE.
P ROEBUCK.
C. N. WHITE.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
The 12th October 1798 }

To which His Lordship was pleased to return the following answer:—

To the Committee of the British Inhabitants at Madras and its Dependencies.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I undertake to execute the commission you have thought fit to honor me with, of transmitting the unanimous address of the inhabitants of Madras and its dependencies, to His Most Gracious Majesty.

This testimony of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of your zeal for the public service, will, I am confident, be highly acceptable to His Majesty, and will be heard by your fellow-subjects in England with a just and grateful admiration of your affectionate solicitude for the welfare of your native country. It will afford the most unequivocal and honorable proof that your distance from the parent State, and your remote situation from the immediate theatre of war, has not been, in any degree, able to diminish the lively and patriotic attachment which Englishmen will ever feel to that glorious constitution, the blessings of which we have so long enjoyed, and which it is the avowed object of our inveterate and desperate enemies to destroy.

I am happy to have this public opportunity of declaring my cordial concurrence in the sentiments you have expressed, and shall feel the most sincere pleasure in being the instrument of conveying to His Majesty this pledge of your determination to support the Government of your native country, and to uphold its unrivalled system of Religion, Order, Liberty, and Law.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

(Sd.) CLIVE.

THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, 13th October 1798]

On Monday last at eleven o'clock the worshipful the Mayor, Mr. Tate, and Messrs. Aldermen, Adamson, Kitson, Forbes, Elphinstone, Halliday, Fisher, Harding, and Loughnan, assembled at the Town Hall to receive Sir William Syer, the Recorder of Bombay, who a few minutes after entered the Hall dressed in a Barrister's gown, attended by the Sheriff, Nathan Crow, Esq., and his train borne by Mr. Samuel Evans.

The members being seated, His Majesty's Charter, dated the 20th of February in the 38th year of the Reign, for erecting new Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay, was openly read by Mr. Simson, the Register of the Mayor's Court.

That done, the Mayor administered the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of office appointed by the Charter, to Sir William Syer, who having also read and subscribed the declaration against transubstantiation, then took his seat as President of the Court, and immediately after administered the like oaths to the Mayor and each of the Aldermen present, who likewise read and subscribed the declaration.

The next solemnity was the Proclamation of the Court of the Recorder, which being first read aloud to a numerous concourse of the inhabitants assembled in the Hall, the Sheriff then proceeded with the *Posse Comitatus* and proclaimed it in several of the most public places of the Town. Meanwhile a Royal salute from the Battery announced the Recorder having taken his seat, and the five Junior Aldermen retired from the Bench, leaving the Court thus constituted of the Recorder, the Mayor, and the three Senior Alderman, for the first term.

The Court then proceeded to admit and appoint the Officers, and Messrs. Constable, Anderson, Popham, White, Hall, Geraud, and Morley, were admitted and sworn as Advocates and Attornies of the Court; Mr. Morley was appointed Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Indictments, and Clerk of Arraigns; Mr. Simpson, Prothonotary; Mr. Brisbane, Examiner on the Equity Side; and His Honor the Recorder delivered the seal of the Court to Mr. Samuel Evans, who was immediately sworn as Sealer.

The Court then adjourned to the 6th of November.

The seat of the absent Alderman, Mr. Deponthieu, has not yet been deemed vacant, but will shortly become so, as it is understood he has proceeded from the Cape for England.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1798.

[From the *Bombay Courier*, the 20th October 1798]

On Sunday last, the attention of the Settlement was arrested by an engagement at sea, within about twelve miles of this harbour, between a Dingey, conjectured to be destined for this place from Muscat, and nine piratical Maharatta Gallivats. The Dingey defended herself with great bravery for two hours, when she suddenly blew up.

The termination of this engagement affords another instance, unhappily too common, of the innocent suffering for the guilty. The courage displayed by the people in the Dingey, and the goodness of their cause, merited a better fate.

Dis aliter visum. (Virg.)

On this occasion we cannot avoid expressing a hope, which there can be no doubt the wisdom and energy of the Government are well disposed to realize, that some effectual means may hereafter be adopted to protect the trade of this harbour against those mischievous and insolent pirates who have long continued to molest it, without meeting with that punishment which their predatory disposition so justly deserves.

THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1798.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 3rd November 1798]

On Thursday last, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Aldermen of Madras having assembled themselves in their corporate capacity in the Town Hall in order to receive Sir Thomas Strange, nominated to preside as Recorder in the new Court of Judicature, sent a deputation of their members consisting of the senior and junior Aldermen to conduct him into the Hall.

The Recorder having entered, and taken his place on the Bench, ordered that His Majesty's Royal Charter of the 20th day of February last should be publicly read ; at the conclusion of which a Royal salute was fired from the walls of the Garrison.

Mr. Abbott, as Mayor, then administered the oaths prescribed to be taken by the Recorder, to Sir Thomas Strange, and tendered the declaration against transubstantiation, also directed to be subscribed by the Supreme Judge ; and the Recorder afterwards administered the like oaths, and exhibited a similar declaration to the Mayor and Aldermen respectively according to seniority, and the same having been taken and subscribed, and the new Court having been thereby constituted and formed, the Sheriff was ordered to publish and proclaim the same by the name and style of the Court of the Recorder at Madras.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, 29TH
NOVEMBER 1798.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Gazette.

SIR,—Should it appear that any use is made of the following communication, I may possibly have to offer you some others, which although of a different complexion may not be deemed less useful to the community at large.

It was an observation of our great Boyle, that the excellency of manufactures and the facility of labour would be much improved if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known, there being few operations that are not performed by the one or the other with some peculiar advantages such as would open new inlets to knowledge and give new powers and energy to diligence.

What an excellent thought ! yet it should seem to bear with it more of desire than expectancy, as he felt the poor mechanic would lay open to the being bereft of half his daily loaf by a less ingenious brother craft, whilst the more affluent would consider himself entitled to the whole reward of his industry and ingenuity, few rights being so generally admitted and held unquestionable as this.

But of these last all are not restricted by their vocation, whilst some are completely unfettered by any whatever, whose busy mind and prying eye embrace every profession, and who from the constant habit of reflecting on all they see others do, are so prone to improvements that when called fortuitously into practice they naturally fall into all manner of ingenious contrivances and expedients in the furtherance of whatever they may have undertaken.

Now with such there can be no impediment in the way of communication ; they do not even need the inducement of reciprocity ; all they want is to be put in mind how useful their ingenuity might prove to others, and how wrong to suffer it to rest and die with themselves.

Let then this great and good man's idea be spread abroad as it were anew ; through the channel of your paper, it cannot fail to arouse those it ought. For where, as Mr. Hastings used to say, is the society evincing the spirit of liberality that so generally pervades and agitates the little circle of British subjects congregated in this country ! Nor is it for dullness to roam thus far from home, on the contrary, activity of mind is

the concomitant of active bodies, who from being so often put to our wits as we are here, hit upon and devise many more ingenious contrivances than would in the common course of things fall out amongst the same number of us at home, and were they made generally known, might not only prove beneficial to the colony, but even to the mother country herself.

For example, which by the bye may be more apt to incite than precept, though no builder, yet led on by necessity, the spur of invention here is a contrivance that hath proved itself effectual to the overcoming the two great evils he has to contend with in this country, *viz.*, the damp arising from its nitrous earth, and the ravages of the white-ant, and which from its simplicity may be carried into practice without any risk, because attended with little expense and trouble.

How mortifying to the sagacity of man to behold places daily rearing their heads around us with their lower apartments scarce habitable! The stately column mouldering under its weight of years, draws a sigh from the most indifferent spectator! but here we build on with a rapidity that absorbs all feeling. For these twenty years have I been witness to our pillars beginning to crumble away at the base, ere the superstructure they were intended to support was well finished; our houses after the same manner to all appearance giving way just above the foundation! It is the outer surface only I grant, but what a lamentable deformity, both within and without, to see the plaister stained and discoloured, and scaling off some three or four feet above the foundations. How perverse and vexatious to have the bricks laid bare, at once, destroying the pleasing delusion of beholding a building of stones! How unthrifty to construct apartments that are neither fit to breathe in nor be converted even to a store-room with any degree of security.

But a disorder well understood is half cured. Now the materials we build with here being of a spongy nature, and so bibulous, that when in contact with moisture, as in the foundation with the wet earth, the stain is seen to run up the walls some three or four feet both within and without. And the moisture thus imbibed and drunk up by the bricks, and the mortar and the plaister being strongly saturated with nitrous salts, which like ice are known to occupy more space in their indurated than liquid state, in proportion as the moisture evaporates and the salts begin to shoot, they burst the pores of the material that imbibed it, be it even stone itself, which then scales off, or, when only brick and mortar, crumbles into dust.

The evil originating clearly with the foundation, it remains then but to draw the line betwixt the part that is under ground and the part above, so as to destroy all intercommunication without disturbing their coalition. And what more easy ? When about to erect any building it is but to introduce between the two, either sheet lead or sheet copper, and all imbibing of moisture by the upper from the under is completely out of the question. But lead and copper are valuable commodities, and, however well suited to those who build a palace, were not quite so acceptable to an economist on principle no less than necessity, and this naturally led to think of the *gool* as it is called, which in this country goes hand in hand with the sheathing copper.

Gool is nothing more than a mixture of oil and lime that has been laked, which when once under the water becomes hard as stone ; the oil is hereby so confined as well as combined with the lime that it hath nothing to fear from being in contact with any other substance whatever, or however well disposed from its spongy nature to imbibe and steal it away. This property of the *gool* being known, it naturally occurred that from the destination here intended, it must fall little short of the state of moisture it meets with on a ship's bottom ; lead and copper was then thought of no more for this time, and probably for ever, since it is not possible to establish a more complete and radical cure than is effected by the *gool* alone, not a brick above it imbibing the least particle of moisture, although the very next course below it are evidently surcharged therewith.

A ready way of making the *gool* is to bring the vessels containing the oil and lime near to each other, together with a cask cut in two, and three or four middling sized earthen pans, into which each man will put as much of the one and the other as he can conveniently knead and mix together thoroughly with his hands, but without loss of time, and when perfectly well mixed, to throw the same into the half casks and begin again till the whole is finished. This must be done the day before it is wanted, and then it will be found to spread kindly, which it will not do if used directly after making, or if kept much beyond the next day.

The foundation is understood to have been made level throughout, that is, of the inner as well as the outer walls, about two bricks above the surface of the earth, as intended to be left when the building is finished. It is then ready to receive the *gool*, which is to be spread everywhere about three-fourths of an inch thick. The *gool* must then

be left quiet for one day at least, to give it time to acquire sufficient firmness to prevent its spewing out from under the pressure of the next day's work, which will go on just as if nothing was there. Care to be taken in laying the first course of bricks thereon, that they do not break into or disturb the *gool*.

The discovery of so complete and effectual a remedy to so great an evil, naturally led to the making trial of it in cases nearly similar. Thus in the lower rooms of a house, raised no more than nine or ten inches from the ground, which were so damp that a mat would not hold together for a month or more, partiality to the spot led to the paving of them. The hall was done with China marble, which being much harder and less porous than our Europe marble, answered very well, but the side rooms, paved with stone and Europe marble, wore a constant appearance of dampness and as if exposed to the weather. And although some of the stones are similar to the Scotch granite with which London streets are paved, yet from the cause above mentioned, whenever the moisture imbibed by them evaporates a little more than common, hard as these stones are, they yet scale off in large blisters, whilst the surface of the softer ones is loosened all over and flying off in dust. But having caused these pavements to be taken up and a layer of the *gool* spread all over as with the foundation, and then left to harden for a day, and sifting a little sand over it, to prevent it from adhering to the workmen's feet, the stones were relaid in the usual manner, and are now become as perfectly dry as the marble in the hall, or even the upper rooms.

In a bungalow raised about three feet from the earth but remarkably damp, the workmen were ordered to spread one of the apartments all over with the *gool* as above, and to lay it over with the common foot tile, than which nothing can be more spongy or porous. This also is become so perfectly dry that a mat has laid thereon without any sensible alteration these eight or ten months, whilst in the other rooms, as in this before done, a mat would not last out one. This room was moreover uncommonly infested with the white-ant before, but not one has ever been known to make its appearance since. By this simple method, then, we get rid of flueing, at the best a partial cure and harbouring vermin, yet very expensive.

We all know how bibulous the terraced roofs are of this country, and although ever so sound and free from cracks, after a constant rain of eight or nine days, they drop and leak all over. It is then but to make their thickness at two operations, and when the first half is well

beaten all over, to spread it with *gool* in the manner above, then to lay it all over with a course of thin bricks or tiles, covering them with about a couple of inches fine *khoa*, and finish with beating and rubbing in the usual way. This will not only effectually prevent all mischief from imbibing, but will greatly secure the terraces from cracking, which they are ever found to do from the rapidity with which everything dries in this country; for in this case no evaporation can take place from the part under the *gool*—it hath no other way but drying by slow degrees from the under part withinside the building.

It is also well known how rapidly the beams supporting terraces are found to decay at either end so far as confined within the walls. This proceeds sometimes from the white-ant, but more generally from the dry rot occasioned by the moisture imbibed annually by the terrace stagnating around the ends of the beam. I have lately caused all the bricks surrounding beam ends, for two courses every way, to be set or laid in *gool*, instead of the common mortar. This will effectually preserve them from the white-ant and from moisture; it however requires time to verify this, but the expense and trouble is too trifling to forbear a trial fraught with such advantages as this in the event of success, for it is no usual thing here, as myself have experienced to my cost, to find ourselves under the necessity of giving new beams to a roof not yet ten years old, and that even when made with beams of teak.

I am,

SIR,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

S. R. S. I.

THE 24TH JANUARY 1799.

[From the *Madras Gazette*, 5th January 1719]

On Monday the 31st ultimo arrived the Right Hon'ble the Governor General from Bengal, on the *Sybilie* Frigate, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Wellesley and His Lordship's suite.

His Lordship landed on the same evening, under a salute of nineteen guns, and proceeded through a street formed by His Majesty's 83rd Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Native Infantry, to the house of the Commander-in-Chief.

On Tuesday morning the 1st instant, the Fort Militia were assembled on the Nobob's Bastion, and were drafted into two Companies. Their appearance, it were almost superfluous to remark, was highly respectable and military.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Clive gave a public breakfast at the Exchange on the 1st instant to the Fort Militia and gentlemen of the Settlement.

THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1799.

Bombay Voluntary Association.

[From the *Bombay Courier*.]

Yesterday having been announced for the delivery of the Colours to the Association, the Corps assembled on their parade, on the Apollo Ground, a little after seven in the morning, Lieutenant Colonel Rivett and Major Page being present.

About ten minutes before eight, the Hon'ble the Governor, as Colonel, appeared, attended by Sir William Syer and General Carnac; when the Colonel reached the front of the line, he was received by the Corps with presented arms, the band playing "God save the King."

The Colonel afterwards proceeded to the right of the line, from whence he passed down the front, and returned along the rear, the band playing a tune; and on his return to the front Mrs. Rivett appeared, escorted by Sir William Syer and General Carnac.

Mrs. Rivett then, with ineffable gracefulness, of which she alone seemed unconscious, presented the Colours to the Colonel, addressing him in the following words: "Whilst I experience much pleasure in the honour of presenting the Colours of this Corps, I am happy to express the most implicit confidence that the same spirit of loyalty and zeal which so honorably led to its formation, will constitute, on all occasions, the distinguished characteristic of the Bombay Voluntary Association."

To which the Colonel made the following answer:—

"MADAM,—This armed Association is proud to receive from your hands the Colours of the Corps; and, under the liveliest sense of the honor of your presence and of the obligation thus conferred, they will derive from the confidence you have been pleased to express, a new and powerful incentive to cherish and to continue to devote their best exertions towards the maintenance of those principles of patriotism, dependant on the firmest attachment to the King and Constitution, that have hitherto actuated their conduct."

The Reverend Arnold Burrowes, as Chaplain, then came forward, and addressed the Corps as follows :—

“FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,—I should not only overstep the bounds of my own duty, but I should pay but an ill compliment to our armed Association, were I to add a single word of encouragement to the address which has just been delivered by this amiable lady ; especially as we confidently trust, through her, we have heard the unanimous voice of the softer part of our community.

“There was a time when an excitement of a similar nature would have inspired our ancestors with an enthusiastic heroism ; and we are the sons of those fathers.

“Let me therefore only trespass so far on your patience as to speak a few words for myself. As, from my sacred office, I am at present prohibited from making one among you, yet I beg you to be assured that when the trumpet shall announce the approach of the enemy, and the drum shall command us to gather ourselves together in arms to defend our own internal rights, the liberties of Englishmen, and our most holy Religion, I shall think it my incumbent duty to God and my country to lay aside this sacred habit of priesthood, and claim a right to share in your toil, and participate with you in every glorious and honorable danger, that the whole world may confess that, however distant from the parent country, the true motto of Britons is *Dulce et decorum est pro Patriâ mori*.

• “Let us now beseech God to bless these our endeavours.”

After which he, in a very devout prayer composed for the occasion, implored the blessing of Divine Providence on the British Arms in all parts of the world, and on those of the Association enrolled under that banner in particular.

The Colonel then delivered the Colours to eldest Ensign John Forbes, Esq., which, on being displayed to the Corps, were saluted with presented arms, the band playing “Rule Britannia.”

The Association then went through the manual and platoon exercise, by the word of command from Major Page. The Military compliments to the Colonel of presented arms, and dropping the Colours, closed the ceremony ; after which the Corps marched in the Garrison with drums beating and Colours flying to the Government House, where the Colours were deposited at head quarters of the Corps, who then partook of an elegant breakfast provided by their Colonel.

The following Orders, issued soon after, bespeak the merit of this Association with much more propriety than anything we can add :—

*Association Orders by the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay,
25th January 1799.*

“ It is with infinite pleasure and satisfaction that the Governor congratulates the Bombay Voluntary Association on their handsome appearance, and their discipline, this morning, when they received their Colours from the fair hand of Mrs. Rivett.

“ Their steadiness under arms and attention to every part of their exercise evince the pains they have taken to become perfect, and gives Mr. Duncan the fullest confidence in the future exertions of a Corps which has in so honorable a manner stepped forward, with volunteered services, in defence of our King and Country.

“ The next day for Exercise will be on Friday, the 1st of February, on the Apollo Ground.

“ On this occasion the Governor discharges a duty which he doubts not will be gratifying to the Corps, in acknowledging the great merit and utility of the assistance afforded and services rendered towards their formation and discipline, by Major Woodington, whose zeal for the success of this patriotic Corps and conduct in bringing it forward to its present very respectable appearance under arms, deserve the highest commendation.”

An elegant entertainment, given in the evening at the Hotel by General Carnac to a select party of friends, closed the proceedings of that auspicious day.

THE 7TH MARCH 1799.

On Monday last accounts were received in town of the unfortunate loss of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Earl Fitzwilliam* by fire in Saugor Roads on Saturday night, the 23rd ultimo. We are sorry to state that Mr. Frazer, the Chief Officer, with four or five of the people, was unfortunately drowned. The fire was first discovered in the gun-room, and burnt with such fury that the utmost efforts of the Officers and crew to save her were exerted without effect.

THE 21ST MARCH 1799.

The delay in the arrival of the dawks from the Southward, which has excited so much impatience (none having come in since last Friday), is accounted for by a letter received late on Tuesday evening from Ganjam, under date the 14th instant. This account says, the interruption has been occasioned by parties of a Banditti, called Cones or Hill Peons, in the service of the Kunnichy Rajah, who had scattered themselves along the road the Dawk Tappals pass, for the purpose of intercepting them, and that, in consequence, the mails to and from Calcutta had been stopped since the 12th; but application had been made to the Commanding Officer for some troops to scour the country, and it was expected that in a few days the roads would be cleared and a free communication restored.

THE 28TH MARCH 1799.

*Extract of a letter dated Camp, three miles north-west from Palcade,
2nd March 1799.*

"I joined the Army when on the march on the 16th ultimo. There was then a temporary scarcity of rice in the bazar, but since the 17th no Army in constant motion could be better supplied with all articles of provisions. The Tusseeldars of the Bara Mahal have behaved so well in supplying us with everything we required, that General Harris presented each of them with a shawl as a token of his approbation. In short, there is no resource in the Ceded Districts which is not flowing into our Camp. We have come thus far without touching on any of our public grain. The whole troops are supplied in the bazar with rice, which sells at ten seers per the Company's Rupee. All our cattle are laden with grain (rice and gram), and we shall not even encroach on our public rice till we are several marches within the bounds of Tippoo.

"We shall make two marches to Rajacottah, which we reach on the 4th.

"We are now only nine miles from Tippoo's boundary in one direction, but we shall not cross the line before the 5th, in all probability.

"We have seen no enemy yet, but care not now how soon we may.

"The Army is extremely well appointed, Officers and men in the highest possible spirits.

“ We get forward very expeditiously, for we have not had to wait a day for anything. Our cattle are in good order, and we have dry forage in abundance.

“ The Nizam’s Cavalry are about 7,500 strong. Fifteen hundred are to join Read’s Detachment (in the Bara Mahal), which will consist of 2,000 firelocks of our own Troops and 1,000 Nizam’s Infantry ; 500 more of the Nizam’s Horse are to join Colonel Brown’s Detachment forming at Trichinopoly.

“ Besides the supply for the bazars of public grain, about 4,000 bullock loads of rice and gram have been purchased as we came along.

“ The ryots of our own country have so much confidence in us, that they bring grain, &c., in abundance for sale into our camp.

“ What is very singular and much to the credit of the Commissary of Grain, not one bullock load of rice in his department has been lost to this day.”

THE 28TH MARCH 1799.

Camp near Neeldroog, eight miles west from Rayacottah, 6th March 1799.

“ To-day the Right Wing and the Cavalry entered Tippoo’s territory. General Floyd is encamped at Anchittydroog, which Hill Fort surrendered yesterday to Major Cuppage without resistance. It is thirteen miles from Oussane, and three and half from hence. The Left Wing is at Rayacottah, and the Nizam’s Army at Niarunhatty.

“ We saw this morning a body of Tippoo’s Horse (about 2,000), which did us no damage. We have plenty of forage and dry grain, and shall get on without difficulty.”

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, THE 4TH APRIL 1799.

We hear from Surat that a caste of people called Dublas or Bhills, to the number of about five and twenty, with bows and arrows, have lately infested the country round the city, robbing the poor people on the roads, and wantonly maiming them if resistance is made ; on one of which occasions they have unluckily killed Colonel Jones’ cook, and wounded one of the Chief’s Massaul-men in the leg. The Buxy and Seedee Jaffer had, however, on the day of the date of our advices, sent out Sepoys to catch them, or drive them away.

THE 4TH APRIL 1799.

On Tuesday afternoon the public curiosity was gratified by the appearance of the long expected *La Forte*, Prize to His Majesty's Ship *Sybilie*; the salute from the Battery at Fort William announced her approach, and drew every eye upon her. The numerous boats that attended this splendid trophy, the ruined majesty she displayed as she was seen pulling up the stream (her scanty canvas hardly aiding her tide's way), and spreading her enormous bulk across the river, introduced her to the numerous spectators who impatiently waited her arrival, with an air of triumph which every British heart seemed to partake of. A little after 2, she came to an anchor, abreast of the Bankshall, and was soon crowded with visitors, as she has continued to be ever since.

THE 11TH APRIL 1799.

Extract of a letter dated from on board the "Active," 26th February 1799.

"At 4 o'clock P. M. Soossa Point bearing N. half W, standing out of the Roads. At about 5 o'clock she began to near us, and supposing her to be a small vessel belonging to Penang, we hauled up our courses to speak to her. At half past 5, being close alongside, we observed she had English colours flying, and eight lascars and one European on her deck; at the moment, however, we were about to hail her, we observed her decks covered with armed Europeans, and she hauled down her English and hoisted French colours, and put her helm a weather, for the purpose of boarding us.

"We now put our helm a weather, and wore before the wind; the jib-boom of the enemy just cleared our taffail when they discharged their two bow guns and their small arms, which, fortunately for us, only damaged our sails.

"The *Active* had now most of her sails set, and our people were employed loading and firing into the enemy with small arms; our great guns, eight in number, were loaded, but unfortunately we could not bring them to bear on her; she being astern of us, and our stern chase ports being too small for the guns.

"Night now coming on, we judged it prudent to put to sea, fearful of calms, and at about 7 o'clock we lost sight of the enemy.

“At sun-rise the next morning, the extremes of Sumatra E. by S. half S. to N. N. W., distance about eight or nine leagues, we observed the Privateer in chase of a ship, which, from having previously spoken, we knew to be the *Montgomery*, to whom we determined to render every assistance.

“About 2 P. M. we bore down to speak the *Montgomery*, when the Privateer gave over the chase. The *Montgomery* had sailed from Bencoolen on the 18th of January, and had a Company’s packet on board.

“The Captain of the *Montgomery* informed us that the *Admiral Gardner* Indiaman was to take her departure from Bencoolen on the 20th of January, with Mr. Broff and family, and Mr. Crisp, as passengers.

“Captain Pearson, of the Bencoolen Establishment, was passenger on board the *Montgomery*.

“The Privateer is a small two-masted vessel of about 80 tons burthen, with pole-topmasts, a square fore and main-sail, boom, two top-sails, jib and fore staysail, without top-gallant sails, or steering sail, two guns, and 80 or 90 men.

“The above description agrees with what we had previously learned from Mr. Forrest, of the *Mercury* Schooner, who had fallen in with her a few days before, but having fortunately a Danish pass on board, and carrying Danish colours, had been suffered to proceed, after they had taken out one bale of blue cloth.”

To the spirited and judicious conduct of the Commander of the *Active*, the owners of that vessel and the *Montgomery* would appear to be indebted for their safety.

THE 18TH APRIL 1799.

The following extraordinary incident happened on Sunday last :—

Mr. Oakes being on a visit to Mr. Andrews, at Hooghly-House, having with him a favourite child, a boy four years of age, permitted him to play for half an hour, after dinner, with the children of the family, when on a sudden the child disappeared a little before 5 o’clock, nor could he be found after the most diligent search, although the premises are surrounded by a very high wall, and several servants at the time about the compound in attendance.

A pulwar boat was observed just before to make to the ghaut of the house, and immediately disappeared; and it was afterwards observed that a lock had been loosed from the staple though out of the reach of the children,

What is more extraordinary in this account is that the mother, who is a native of Persia, on her knees implored that the child might not go out that day, declaring something fatal would happen.

We insert this as a caution to parents, as it shows the necessity of the utmost attention being paid to the children of that age in this country, and in the hope that any person who may by accident be able to give any account of the lost child, will not fail to communicate it.

THE 25TH APRIL 1799.

During the four preceding days the weather has been uncommonly boisterous and unsettled, the strong southerly winds co-operating with the flood tides have, we fear, occasioned many accidents upon the river, of which the accounts of a few only have yet reached us.

A boat attempting to cross the river on Sunday last, from the dock of Messrs Hudson and Co., was upset, by which accident eight lascars and a Sircar were unfortunately drowned.

On Monday, at the first of the flood, a large paunsway drifted up the river opposite to Mr. White's, Shipwright at Sulkeah. On examining the boat, Mr. White discovered under the sail the corpse of a European, drowned, as supposed, by the upsetting of the boat. The deceased was of tall stature, measuring upwards of six feet. The body was clothed in a white waistcoat and jacket, white pantaloons, and half boots.

He appeared to have been an elderly man, with grey hair. The name of the deceased has not been ascertained. A Coroner's Inquest held on the body returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The accident is supposed to have happened in the North-Wester of Sunday evening. Mr. White had the body brought ashore and decently interred.

On Tuesday forenoon a large Patna boat, laden with sugar, was upset opposite Chaundpaul Ghaut. Through the assistance of the boats from the shipping, all the dandies were saved, three excepted, who were lost.

THE 25TH APRIL 1799.

*Calculation of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc, on the 7th of
May next, by Doctor Dimwiddie.*

CALCUTTA, 7TH MAY 1799.

Transit of Mercury at the Descending Node, visible.

				H	M.	S.	
Ingress or beginning	2	58	43	} P. M. Mean Time.
Interior contact	...	...	...	3	2	5
Sun sets	..	...	...	6	31	40
Middle	...	...	...	6	42	46
Second interior contact	...	...	...	10	23	27
Egress or end	...	...	...	10	26	49
Duration	7	28	6	

The elements made use of in the calculation of this transit were taken from the new Tables in the edition of M. De la Lande's *Astronomy*, published in 1792, and all the calculations have been made strictly by Trigonometry. There is a difference of above an hour and a quarter between the times here given and those deduced from the *Nautical Almanac* of this year. Whether the error is to be charged to the British or Bengal calculation, the transit itself must determine.

Mercury will enter the Sun's disc near his vertex. He will appear very dark, perfectly circular, and well defined: by which he may easily be distinguished from a solar spot, should there happen to be any in the neighbourhood at the time. He will cross the disc to the southward of the centre, from which his least distance will be 5.32.

The most material observation to be made is the interior contact, or the instant of time when Mercury is entirely on the Sun's disc, and the limb above him begins to appear again complete. This is the most useful phase of a transit, and may be observed to a much greater degree of accuracy than any other.

If the observer be provided with a Micrometer, he is requested to measure two distances of Mercury from the Sun's nearest limb, one about 4, the other about 5 o'clock. The magnifying power of the Telescope should not be less than 80 or 100, but the higher the better.

The observer should be fixed at his instrument 20 or 30 minutes before the calculated time of beginning.

THE 2ND MAY 1799.

*To the Right Hon'ble RICHARD, EARL OF MORNINGTON, K. P., Governor
General in Council, &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—Happening to meet Lord Clive a few days ago at Mr. Webb's Rope Walk at Pummel, we were entertained with the manufacture of a cable of 17 inches by order of the Admiral, from a species of Aloe that grows wild in this country.

As Mr. Webb said that the cable was expressly to be made without tar, and merely as an experiment, His Lordship was desirous to know how soon a report of its success or failure might be expected, being, I suppose, as much surprised at the gallantry of the man in committing a new manufacture to so trying a decision, as at the exertion of the individual who could be at the pains and expense of collecting the material, and expressed his wishes that such documents as related to this subject might be submitted to public inspection.

As the preparation in water is similar to that of hemp and flax, it affords the greatest prospect of its durability from giving so strong a fibre after this process, and as Sir Hans Sloane, in his *History of Jamaica*, Vol. 1st, page 247, has given many quotations to show the value of cordage obtained from a plant of the same kind, I should hope, My Lord, that Government might be induced, in the first instance, to order Mr. Webb being supplied with all that can be collected on the Coast, and further plantations to be made, as a great deal of valuable time will thereby be saved, the plant being of slow growth, and Mr. Webb finds difficulty in procuring materials sufficient to employ the number of people he has so laudably entertained.

The following extracts from Sir Hans Sloane, alluded to, will, I trust, confirm the propriety of what I have recommended :—

“About Mexico and other places in Nova Hispania, there groweth a certain plant called Mageis, which yieldeth wine, vinegar, honey, and black sugar, and of the leaves of it dried, they make hemp, rope, shoes, which they use, and tiles for houses, and at the end of every leaf there groweth a sharp point like an awl, wherewith they use to bore or pierce through any thing.”—[*Chilton, apud Hakl.* 462.]

“And use it as we use hemp in England.”—[*Hortop. ap. Hakl.* p. 3, p. 492.]

“Oveido, in his *Chronica de las Indias* Liber 7, Chap. 10, tells us that they make of this, and Henneguen, or silk grass, good ropes; the leaves are laid in rivers and covered with stones, as flax in Spain; for some days they dry them in the sun, afterwards clear them of filth, with which they make many things, especially hammocks.

The Indians with these threads have broken prisons and chains of iron several times; nay, on the Continent, cut anchors in pieces, rubbing it on the same place with this thread, and putting now and then some small sand, taking a firm place of the thread as it breaks.

Harnandez says this plant is sufficient for fields and gardens, the leaves are good thatch, the stalks beams, the fibrous or nervous part supplies the uses of flax, hemp, or cotton to make thread or cloth; the prickles are good for pins, needless, nails, bodkins, and piercers to make holes in the ears. The Indians likewise used them to do penance on their bodies; neither were they unfit for instruments of war. If this plant be left, or the trunk cut off, there issues out forty or fifty arrobas (each of which is 32 pounds) of liquor from each plant, out of which is made wine, vinegar, honey, and sugar; the liquor is sweet of itself and drinkable, growing by boiling first to syrup, then to sugar.”

There are several other quotations to the same purposes in both Volumes of Sir Hans Sloane's History, his researches having been extensive; and a drawing Magneis has, of a fence to his Mexican Nopaltry, shows it to be a large aloe, with the above imperfect description of which, allowance being made for the difference in civilisation betwixt Americ and India, the leaf Mr. Webb is using perfectly corresponds, although here it has only hitherto been committed to the flames. I shall be happy if any thing I have said promotes the attention of Government to what promises so far to become a valuable Marine store.

I have the honor to be, with the most sincere respect,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 15th April 1799.

}

(Sd.)

JAS. ANDERSON.

THE 9TH MAY 1799.

Observation of the transit of Mercury over the Sun's Disc, on Tuesday last, by Doctor Dinwiddie, assisted by two friends, at his house in Cossitollah Street.

The Telescopes made use of had various powers, from 80 to about 250. One, a three-foot Reflector, was furnished with Dolland's last improved object glass Micrometer.

The time was given by a Regulator, which had been previously adjusted to the Meridian of Calcutta, and might be depended on to a single second. The interior contact, which was seen almost at the same instant by the three observers, took place—

					H.	M.	S.
At	...	...	...	...	3	1	50
Time by calculation		...	...	...	3	2	5
			Difference	...	0	0	15

Now, by allowing for a possible error of half a minute in observing, it appears that the observed agreed with the calculation within less than one minute. The error in the Nautical Almanac amounts to one hour and twenty minutes.

The following distances of Mercury's eastern limb from the Sun's nearest limb was measured by the Micrometer :—

		H.	M.	S.				
At	...	3	54	5	Mercury's dist	...	...	3' 11"
At	...	4	8	30	"	"	...	4 3
At	...	4	26	49	"	"	...	5 1
At	...	5	28	47	"	"	...	8 15½
At	...	5	54	56	"	"	...	9 10
Mercury's diameter					...	...	...	0 12½

THE 16TH MAY 1799.

On Sunday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, we had a violent thunderstorm, which was attended with some melancholy accidents. The house of Mr. Cummings, of the Calcutta Academy, was struck by the lightning, by which two of the boys belonging to the school were

unfortunately killed, and a third dangerously hurt. A Native was killed in the Colootullah, and two horses standing in a stable, in the same neighbourhood.

The house of Mr. Siepandro, in Chitpore Road, was struck by one of the flashes of lightning, which brought down a part of the masonry of the balustrades, but fortunately did no other mischief.[—*Mirror*.]

THE 16TH MAY 1799.

The following particulars are contained in a letter from Madras, and have been obligingly communicated to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it is addressed :—

“Accounts had been received from General Floyd down to the 30th. He still remained at Condehully, at the head of the Cauveroporam Pass; he had been joined by Colonel Read’s Detachment, and was waiting for Colonel Brown. On the 28th, some people he had sent to the top of a high Hill in the neighbourhood of his Camp, heard distinctly a heavy firing in the direction of Seringapatam, which not having recommenced from that day to the 30th, when the despatch was sent off, induced a hope that a surrender might have taken place; nor is this conjecture weakened by the consideration that the intelligence had not reached Madras, though certainly no delay could have been made in notifying an event of such importance; as Cummer-ud-Deen-Khan, who lay with a considerable Force between General Floyd and the grand Army might, in that position, intercept the Hircarrahs, if sent by the shortest route, which would occasion, of course, their being ordered to take a more circuitous one.

“General Floyd thought it not improbable that he might be attacked by Cummer-ud-Deen-Khan on his return to join the main body; but the former attempts of the enemy had not been such as to couple much apprehension with such an expectation.”

THE 30TH MAY 1799.

On Thursday last, between 4 and 5 o’clock, Serampore, Barrackpore, and the places immediately adjacent, were assailed by a violent North-Wester, which occasioned some damage, several bungalows being unroofed, a brig lying off Serampore went down at her anchors, and

several boats were overset, by which latter accidents, six or eight lives were unfortunately lost. This sudden squall was accompanied with hail and rain. It was felt in Calcutta, the wind blowing violently for a few minutes, but without occasioning any damage, which seems to have been entirely confined to the places above mentioned.

THE 6TH JUNE 1799.

On Thursday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the Press-houses, at the Honourable Company's Powder Manufactory, near Pultah, blew up. In the space of a few seconds the fire communicated to three corning houses, one breaking house, and two sifting and separating houses. The roof of one of the pilon mills was a good deal shattered by the concussion, but no other part of the works injured. About eight or ten Natives employed in the works were unfortunately killed by this accident. The quantity of powder exploded is computed at 244 barrels and 56 lbs. or 24,456 lbs.

Several houses in the village of Ishapore were in a blaze a few minutes after the accident.

Nothing has yet been discovered that can lead to the cause of this explosion. It was heard, and a tremor of the ground felt, in Calcutta, occasioning during that and the following day various Meteorological conjectures.

THE 13TH JUNE 1799.

POET'S CORNER.

MR. EDITOR,—Having observed with surprise that the loss of so inestimable a character as the person who is the subject of the following lines has not called forth the powers of any Muse, I have been induced to trace upon paper those feelings which his departed virtues have excited. They cannot do justice to his merits, but I feel an honest pleasure in the endeavour to express a sentiment so generally felt and acknowledged.

Scene—La Forte Frigate.

The decks were washed, the ropes in order plac'd,
 The sun just sinking in the Western main,
 When two brave sailors meeting in the waist,
 The one address'd the other in this strain.

First Sailor.

Say, messmate, whence the cannon's solemn roar,
The colors mournfully half staff display'd,
What sad procession moves along the shore,
In sable, melancholy pomp, array'd ?

What gallant warrior seeks the peaceful tomb ?
Whence spring the tears that moisten every eye ?
All Nature wears an universal gloom,
And much my heart forebodes, I know not why.

Second Sailor.

Have you not heard the sad event we mourn,
Which every Briton will like us deplore ?
On yonder bier our gallant Captain's borne,
And Cooke, our friend and father, is no more.

First Sailor.

Ah messmate ! we have lost indeed a friend,
And well his early fate may claim a tear ;
Those laurels which his victory attend,
Can now alas ! but decorate his bier ;
No more avails that he was good and brave,
That love and honor waited on his name ;
" The paths of Glory lead but to the Grave,"
And all now left of him, is but his fame.
No more avails it that the hostile Gaul,
Reluctant bow'd to his superior skill ;
In th' hour of conquest is decreed his fall,
All, all must bend to the Almighty will.

Second Sailor.

Yet not in vain the gallant Hero bleeds,
Each honest heart shall tell how he has fought ;
His grateful country shall record his deeds,
And mourn a victory thus dearly bought :
And long to us his memory shall be dear,
His bright example animate each breast,
His virtues claim our admiration here,
And find in heaven everlasting rest.

Sad and dejected thus they joined the train,
While tears and sobs approved their just distress :
To tell their griefs the Muse attempts in vain,
Those deeply felt, no pen can e'er express.

THE 13TH JUNE 1799.

The following letter was written by an Officer in the Army, dated Seringapatam, May 6th, to his correspondent at Madras :—

“ We arrived here on the 4th ultimo, since which time the siege has continued with uninterrupted success on our part, although not without the loss of blood.

“ The few first days after we came we were employed in collecting the necessary materials, and after that there were daily skirmishes for the possession of outposts, &c. &c., so that our breaching batteries did not open till near the latter end of the month. The breach being at length practicable, the day before yesterday, being exactly one month from the day of our arrival, it was determined to storm, and at three o'clock in the morning, the flank companies of every corps in the field, besides two or three European regiments complete, moved down the trenches, where we sat in anxious expectation of the signal to begin till near 1 o'clock, during which time our batteries kept up an incessant firing. About that time the Storming Party under the command of General Baird began to move on, covered by the constant fire from our batteries, and suffering a very galling one of grape from the Fort.

“ You may easily conceive the anxiety we all felt for a quarter of an hour, till we saw our colours hoisted on the Ramparts. It was then that the grand huzza was given from all sides, and that the breast of every soldier was fired with enthusiasm.

“ The enemy soon abandoned the rampart after our brave country men reached them, and in about half an hour the fire from the Fort had ceased entirely, and the British Flag was triumphantly displayed in various parts of it.

“ Soon after the storm, 300 Grenadiers rushed into the palace, and were about to plunder it, when they were called off. Those inside immediately shut the gates, and the 33rd Regiment and a Native Corps drew up in front.

“ We then learnt that the Sultan with his wives, treasure, sons, &c., were all in the palace.

“ Soon after Major Allan came up with a Flag of Truce from General Baird, and after explaining to the people who were in the balcony, that no violence should be offered, desired them to call the Sultan. They replied, that he was wounded, that they did not know whether he was in the palace or not, but they would go and look for him. After much delay, it was suspected that this was only a pretence to give him time to make his escape, upon which the General ordered a six-pounder to be brought in front of the gate, and told them that if the Prince did not immediately make his appearance, he would burst it open. They then said that he was not in the palace, but that his sons would come out immediately. We waited some time longer, but as they did not come, Major Allan, carrying the Flag of Truce, and accompanied by two other Officers, went in; they returned in about half an hour with the two young Princes, who, although they did not seem depressed by their situation, yet they appeared at the same time to feel it. Being asked what servants should attend them to Camp, they replied that they had no right to order, and when the General told them that they had only to name the people that should accompany them, they said that in the morning they could have called for many, but now they feared there were very few remaining.

“ General Baird gave them in charge to Major Agnew, who conveyed them in palanqueens to Head Quarters. As it was now near sunset, every one was anxious to secure the Sultan's person if possible. After much enquiry they found a person in the palace, who seemed to be a man of consequence, though I could not learn his name; he said that Tippoo had been killed while endeavouring to make his escape; he was immediately seized, and told that his life would answer for it, if he did not immediately show the place. He accordingly led the way, and we followed to a kind of gateway, leading to a bridge across the ditch there, in a place about four feet broad and twelve long. I do not exaggerate when I say that there were upwards of 70 dead bodies lying, and in the midst of them appeared the Sultan's palanqueen. Immediate search was made for his body, but so numerous were the slain that it was upwards of an hour before he was discovered. He had received a shot in his arm at the time of the storm, for he was himself on the Ramparts; after this, in endeavouring to make his escape, he was met by a party of Europeans, who had wounded him in the side with a

bayonet, and he had also received a shot through the temple which, I suppose, had put an end to his existence.

"The body was recognized by some of his palanqueen boys, who were but slightly wounded, and it was still warm when we discovered it.

"He appeared to be rather above the middle size, stout, and well made; his head was shaved close, he seemed to be between forty and fifty, and rather corpulent. His dress was very plain.

"My feelings on seeing him were a mixture of pleasure and regret, for although I could not help being inwardly pleased at seeing our great enemy humbled to the dust, yet I could not indulge in that savage satisfaction which some of the bye-standers seemed to express.

"A termination to the war so complete in its success, I believe, could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine,

Seringapatam taken,

The Sultan killed,

His Sons and Families Prisoners, and his Treasure at our disposal.

"I fear I have already trespassed too long on your patience; but my having been an eye-witness to the whole has made me more prolix than perhaps was necessary.

"The Sultan was yesterday interred in the Laul Baug on the left of his father (his mother being on the right), with the compliments due to his rank."

THE 20TH JUNE 1799.

On Friday last, Mary Anthony was convicted of the murder of William Wray, a Private in His Majesty's 76th Regiment, and on the same day, Ram Dial, a Hindu bricklayer, for the wilful murder of his wife. Both the prisoners were executed on Monday evening, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 o'clock, pursuant to sentence, at the head of the Loll Bazar.
